

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Saturday, 18th July 1953.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at half-past nine of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

SHORT NOTICE STARRED QUESTION.

Special Officer for the proposed Andhra State.

* 647-A Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Central Government have informed the Madras Government about the appointment and duties of a Special Officer for Andhra; and

(b) when he will resume his work?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) & (b) Technically no. But I have received a personal intimation from the Prime Minister, and so also has the Governor received, about the appointment. There is also a press note to that effect issued from Delhi. His function will be as mentioned in the press note, which the hon. Member has no doubt read. That is to say, he will be available for all consultations and other steps necessary for the formation of the new State of Andhra on October 1, 1953. His present appointment as Special Officer is intended to expedite the administrative arrangements. But this is only, as I said, my understanding of the press note. Probably early in August and perhaps even earlier also, he will take up his work. Even this is my expectation. I have not had any official information about his programme.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“Did the Madras Government ever ask the Centre to appoint a Special Officer?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The intention of the Government of India to appoint a Special Officer was known to me, and I recently wrote to them that they might expedite it.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“Was the State Government consulted in regard to the fixation of headquarters of the Governor of the Andhra State in Madras City?”

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition.

* 648 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state how many Agricultural and Industrial exhibitions have been conducted in the State and in how many of them the District Agricultural Departments participated and was awarded prizes or meritorious certificates?

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" 177 Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions were held in this State during 1952-53. The Agricultural Department participated in 138 of them. Departmental exhibits won prizes or meritorious certificates in 20 of these exhibitions."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" In view of the fact that these exhibitions are conferring immense benefits by way of propaganda among rural population also, will the Government consider holding these exhibitions every year in some important centres of rural areas also? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Holding exhibitions is rather a very costly affair. But wherever exhibitions are held, the Departments of Industries and Agriculture also take part."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Sir, what is the net result of these exhibitions financially and otherwise? Are they working at a loss or at a profit? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The object of these exhibitions is educating the public and carrying on propaganda for adoption of better methods of cultivation and all that. The financial aspect is not so important."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" What is the cost of holding these exhibitions, Sir? "

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Is the cost of prizes awarded borne by the Government, Sir? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Of course, not. It is the organizers of the exhibition who fix prizes for various things and the exhibits that are exhibited by the Departments of Agriculture and Industries, if they deserve, are awarded prizes."

Protected water-supply for Cannanore and Baliapatam.

* 649 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to introduce protected water-supply in Cannanore and Baliapatam towns in North Malabar?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" There is already a small protected water-supply scheme at Cannanore.

" No proposal is under the consideration of the Government to improve the protected water-supply scheme at Cannanore.

" As regards Baliapatam, a scheme for the supply of drinking water in the panchayat area through pipe-line is engaging the attention of the Collector of Malabar in consultation with the Panchayat."

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Are the Government aware, Sir, that people in Baliapatam and Cannanore towns are suffering from elephantiasis and filariasis, and that the health of 90 per cent of the people in these two towns is affected, and, if so, when do the Government propose to provide protected water-supply to these two towns? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Filariasis is not due to want of protected water-supply. It has to be controlled by having an efficient system of drainage.”

Functions of District Planning Boards.

* 650 Q.—**SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP** : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state what are the powers and functions of the District Planning Boards and Project Advisory Committees?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The District Planning Boards will prepare plans for their respective areas, watch the progress of execution, assess the achievements periodically and take such action as is called for in the circumstances to realize the full benefits within the targetted dates. They will also discuss and recommend new beneficial schemes. These Boards are constituted so as to secure the maximum co-operation and co-ordination of activities of all the Official Departments in the district.

“ The Project Advisory Committees are set up in districts where Community Projects are worked out and they will have advisory functions not only on the problems relating to the project area but also the functions entrusted to the District Planning Board in relation to the other parts of the district not covered by the Community Project area.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Are there any districts in the State where District Planning Boards have not been constituted? ” 9-40
a m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ If an accurate answer is wanted, I must go through the list.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ What is the difficulty of the Government to include all the M.L.As. in the various districts in the District Planning Boards? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, it is not good to load too many honours on the same set of people.”

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—“ Are the Planning Boards given any idea of the probable amount available for working out such plans? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The Boards include very responsible and well-informed men, officials and non-officials.”

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Is the Hon. the Chief Minister aware of the fact that the district of Chingleput is not having a District Planning Committee? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I shall look into the matter. Chingleput is quite near the headquarters.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Is the Hon. the Chief Minister aware that the Community Project Advisory Committee in East Godavari is not functioning properly and, what is more, that the Community Project Officer at Samalkot has called only one meeting during the last one year and that in the absence of M.L.As.?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I know, Sir, that there is a dead set against the Project Officer referred to. But even if I take special steps, they won't be completed before the 1st of October and there will be an opportunity for further improvement, I am sure.”

SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM :—“ சமூக அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டத்தை எதிர்க்கும் கம்யூனிஸ்ட் அங்கத்தினர்களும் கம்யூனிடி பிராஜெக்ட் அப்வைசரி கமிட்டியில் சேர்ந்து தேவை செய்கிறார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ May I answer in English? The question is whether the Communists who have no faith in the Community Project Schemes are on the Advisory Boards. Sir, a man may oppose or support, but if in actual practice he will support, we include him.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ Even in the case of Committees in which the M.L.As. are included, the District Collectors hold the meetings in such a way that the M.L.As. are not able to attend them. Generally, they hold the meetings during the session of the Assembly. Therefore, will the Government instruct the District Officers to hold the meetings on convenient dates? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ That is one of the reasons why I hesitate to put M.L.As. on these committees, because instead of the dog wagging the tail, the tail begins to wag the dog.” (Laughter.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, I do not put a question, but I question only about the refinement of the language to be used.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Dogs and tails are an English phrase and in England dogs are very well treated.” (Laughter.)

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ అయ్యో, ఈ జూర్టులూ M.L.A. లను వేయడంవల్ల వారికి చాలా భారపడుతుందన్నారు. కనీసం ఈ జూర్టుల ప్రాసీడింగ్సు—కంఠపరకు వాటిని రహస్యంగా ఉంచుతున్నారే—ఇకముందైనా ప్రజలకు తెలియజేస్తుంటే? ”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ With the limited extent of my understanding of Sri Gopalakrishnaiah's resumed Telugu, I might say that the proceedings will certainly be supplied, whenever possible.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Has the Malabar district a Planning Board and, if not, will the Government be pleased to constitute one? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I shall inquire, and for the latter part, yes.”

Government publications given to ex-Legislators.

* 651 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how many Government publications together with their cost were supplied to the members of the previous Legislature on condition that they are returnable when the members cease to be Legislators;

(b) whether all or any of them have been returned; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to recover the publications or their cost?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) Six copies of Government publications, such as Codes, Statutes and Manuals were supplied to four members of the Legislature by the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras. The total cost of these publications is Rs. 26-2-0. When the publications were supplied, no reference was made to a return of the publications on the termination of their terms of office.

“ (b) None of the above six publications was returned.

“ (c) The question of waiving the recovery of the cost of the books is under consideration.”

Representations from the Secretary, Chambra Peak Estate Workers' Union.

* 652 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the Secretary, Chambra Peak Estate Workers' Union, Meppadi, Wynaad, dated 27th October 1952; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken on the same?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“ (b) No action has been taken on the memorandum as the High Court has stayed the adjudication proceedings relating to the plantation disputes pending disposal of the writ petition filed by the South Indian Estate Labour Relations Organization, Coonoor.”

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ In view of the fact that there are 222 plantations in Malabar, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and other places and that there is only one Court at Coimbatore, namely, the Industrial Tribunal, will the Government be pleased to constitute a separate Court for the settlement of disputes of the plantation workers? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The question will be considered as soon as the High Court's stay order is vacated.”

Construction of wells in Harijan colonies.

* 653 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are implementing the recommendation of the Harijan Welfare Committee of 1948 at page 16 of their report that 10,000 wells may be constructed within five years for the Harijan localities in the State;

(b) if so, how many wells were constructed for the past five years;

(c) how many have been completed and how many are yet to be completed; and

(d) whether Rs. 50,000 as mentioned at page 16 of the report have been spent on wells in each firka under the Firka Development Scheme?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) The Government have not fixed any target for the number of wells to be provided for, for the Harijan localities in any selected period of time as recommended by the Harijan Welfare Committee. It was decided that as under Rural Water Supply scheme and also under Firka Development scheme, adequate provision was made for digging wells, etc., no separate allotment was considered necessary from the One Crore Fund set apart for Harijan Welfare. Wells are now provided for the benefit of the villagers including Harijans under the Rural Water-Supply scheme and Firka Development scheme. Besides some amount is also spent every year from the Harijan Welfare Budget for the provision of the wells for Harijans whenever there is urgent necessity.

“ (b), (c) & (d) The particulars are not fully readily available. But I have some information so far as the Harijan Welfare Department is concerned. The number of wells constructed up to 1951-52 is 953. The number of wells constructed under the Rural Welfare scheme up to 30th September 1952 is roughly 2,900.”

SRI A. RATHINAM :—“ May I know whether the Government will take any keen interest in the welfare of Harijans other than by way of granting scholarships? If so, what are the measures of that kind and what is the amount of money spent on them? ”

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ This does not arise out of the main question. I have, however, no objection if the Hon. Minister wants to answer it.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ That involves a reference to all the Reports of the Harijan Welfare Department, which are available to the hon. Member. I require notice for a detailed statement.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Are the Government aware that adequate and sufficient amount of money is not given for the Harijan Welfare Fund and that, therefore, the District Harijan Welfare Officer is not able to attend to the needs of the Harijan colonies in the matter of water-supply and improvement of slums? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The hon. Member knows that there is increased provision for Harijan Welfare work every year.”

SRI V. K. RAMASAMY MUDALIAR :—“ Does the Hon. Minister know that many cheries are without wells? Therefore, will he give top priority to the sinking of wells in all the cheries in the State? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ As far as possible, this is being done.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ In view of the fact that these wells are not dug as expeditiously as they are required, will the Government think of asking the villagers to dig the wells themselves and then paying them the compensation or the cost thereof? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The suggestion will be considered.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ Are the Government aware that sinking of new wells is not taken up this year, i.e., 1953-54, particularly in the Visakhapatnam district? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The matter will be looked into.”

SRI G. NAGESWARA RAO :—“ యాభై వేల గూఢాయుధాల యాభై వేల గూఢాయుధాల మొత్తమును సూపైకోరసు ఖర్చు పెట్టారా, లేక ప్రభుత్వానికి సURRENDER చేశారా? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ యాభై వేల గూఢాయుధాల ఇందుకు ప్రత్యేకంగా లేవు. ఆ విచారాన్ని చెప్పుడు చెప్పేందుకు నా దగ్గర information లేదని చెప్పుచున్నాను.”

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ In view of the fact that most of the wells are being dug in places not accessible to the Harijans, will the Government be pleased to direct the district officials to dig the wells so as to be accessible to the Harijans in particular? ”

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Accessibility is considered in every case and such instruction is already there.”

9-50
a.m.

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to give the number of Harijan colonies in our State that are not provided with drinking-water wells and where the Harijans have to depend on other places in which the caste Hindus are a menace to the Harijans so far as the drinking-water problem is concerned? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I cannot give the exact figure just at present, Sir.”

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—“ Wherever wells are dug for the benefit of the Harijans under the Rural Water Supply scheme, the caste Hindus are not allowing them to use those wells. May I know from the Hon. Minister what steps does he propose to take to obliterate such disabilities? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Public opinion must prevail and wherever necessary, legal action will be taken.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ May I know what is the amount transferred to the Rural Welfare Department for the purpose of digging wells this year? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Arrest of Sri Madala Kotaiah and Madala Narasaiah of Ongole taluk.

* 654 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the date on which Sri Madala Kotaiah and Madala Narasaiah of Mynampad, Ongole taluk of Guntur district, were arrested;

(b) the date and place where they were shot by the police; and

(c) the causes for the shooting?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ (a) The date is 13th September 1950.

“ (b) & (c) Madala Kotaiah and Madala Narasaiah were two of the accused in a case of rioting attended with murder, arson and looting that occurred in Mynampad village. They were arrested at 6 p.m. They were fed and taken under police escort in a land rover to Ongole at about 10 p.m. in the night. The rover reached a place known as Gundlavagu at about 10-15 p.m. Here the way was blocked by those who were in sympathy by boulders placed across the road. Two shots were fired from a nearby mound and torch lights were flashed on them. Suddenly Madala

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Kotaiah, one of the two prisoners stepped out of the rover, snatched the rifle of one of the escorting police constables and ran towards the mound. After this the other prisoner also stepped out of the rover and was seen running towards the mound. The Circle Inspector of Police ordered the opening of fire. Seven rounds were fired. Both the prisoners fell down dead. The persons on the other side of the mound ran away in spite of a chase.

“The Joint Magistrate, Ongole, enquired into the incident and was satisfied that fire was opened in order to prevent their escape from lawful custody and also in self-defence and that the opening of fire was justified.”

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—“These two boys were arrested and were taken in a police van in which there were about 22 to 25 policemen. The hands of those boys were fully tied. That being the case, do the Government seriously believe that it would have been possible for these two peasant boys to get down from the van and snatch away the gun from the policemen?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“The numbers and ages that were indicated in the supplementary question cannot be accepted by me on the spot. If the hon. Member had been present there, I might consider whether I could take his evidence. But so far as the question goes, it is impossible for us now to judge the circumstances. I take it that this took place in 1950. If all these facts which are alleged now had been brought before the Joint Magistrate, he could not have got over them as he has done.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“It is evident that those two persons were handcuffed and taken in a police van.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“We cannot accept the presumption that anybody was handcuffed and taken unless there was some evidence about it.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“In those days persons were handcuffed and taken. Particularly, when I was arrested I was taken like that. So the Hon. Chief Minister's statement is incorrect even on the very face of it, and there is no justification for his statement. A serious allegation has been made that they were handcuffed and taken in a police van. The explanation given by the police is that they tried to escape. On the face of it such explanation appears to be false.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member will please put it in the form of a question.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“Yes, it is coming, Sir. (Laughter.) Despite the fact that this incident took place some three years ago, as this is a very serious matter, may I know whether the Government will appoint an Enquiry Committee to go into the whole matter?”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, a long speech has been made and arguments have been put forward. I presume if I state exactly what took place before this incident, hon. Members could guess for themselves what might have happened or what might not have happened.

“ During 1950, there was local faction in Mynampad village in Ongole taluk. In the elections to the Tobacco Marketing Committee conducted at that place, a Communist was defeated by the opposite party. On the night of 11th September 1950, Madala Narayanaswami, a local Communist along with his brother Kotaiah collected some Madigas of the village and the local Kammas of the Communist group and raided the village. They were in all about 40 armed with spears, bill-hooks and sticks. At about midnight after scaring away the local defence guards, they first attacked the house of Mundlamuri Ramalingam, a rich Kamma of the opposite party. He was chased out of the house and stabbed to death with spears, and jewels and cash worth about Rs. 9,000 were stolen from his house. The raiders next attacked the house of one G. Ellamanda another rich Kamma in the village. He managed to escape. The raiders ransacked his house and poured crude oil stocked in the house over piles of jute and tobacco and set fire to them. On account of this, a portion of the roof of the house was also burnt. Lastly, the house of one Madala Ramaiah, the President of the Panchayat Board of the village was attacked. He had gone to Ongole on that day. The raiders burnt the records of the Panchayat Board and took away some silverware and cash worth about Rs. 1,000. Then the party retired.

“ We can now guess what these people could do on an occasion when there was a favourable opportunity.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ My question was not answered, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let the hon. Member resume his seat. I will call him again.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I understand and I am confirmed that Madala Narayanasamy is here in this House. I am sorry he was one of the accused.”

10 a.m. SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—“ The Hon. the Chief Minister read a long report written by the Police. Does he know that all the accused in that case were acquitted and whether one, Mr. Venkatasubbayya Choudhry, who was the police officer on the spot and who shot these two boys dead, took Rs. 6,000 from one of the landlords? I understand that he has returned the money recently or so . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I cannot allow such long statements. Only one question must be put at a time.”

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SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—" I am asking the Government whether they are aware of these incidents."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am sorry, Sir, the Member who is asking the question is so personally interested in the matter that it is not right for us either to interrupt him or to allow him to proceed in this manner."

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—" Is the Chief Minister aware of the fact that these innocent people were shot for the simple reason that they were the relatives of a Communist? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am not aware of it and I do not really understand why the hon. Member presumes so."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether anybody else was wounded when these persons tried to escape when a party of the sympathisers of these two persons came to rescue them? If not, can it not be presumed that these two persons were deliberately shot down and that there was no riot at all to rescue these people? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I have given the facts as I have found them from the findings that were arrived at soon after the incident. I cannot go beyond that and follow up the suggestions of the hon. Member from Malabar."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Are the Government of Madras aware of the fact that the case filed by the Police against these persons was dismissed and hence the Police report itself was a false report? Will the Government basing its findings on the court decision, be prepared to appoint an enquiry committee to go into this question. Will they have the courage and the will to do so even though it is too late? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I have read the incidents. I do not think even hon. Members belonging to the Communist Party will deny the incidents. The identification of persons concerned is a totally different matter. Courts are still functioning justly and with great care and every presumption is made in favour of the persons charged wherever there is a doubt. Men may be acquitted but that does not mean that men are innocent."

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—" Were any private complaints filed individually about these incidents? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I think, Sir, this is the first private complaint." (Laughter.)

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Hon. the Chief Minister believes this report himself in his heart of hearts? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The mind of man is difficult to understand, Sir."

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SRI K. SUBBA REDDI:—“అధ్యక్ష, మాదలకోటయ్యమీదను, సరస్వయ్య మీదను పోలీసు కాల్పులు కాల్చిన సందర్భములలో, నారాయణస్వామిగారు పోలీసు ఆఫీసరు ఆరువేల రూపాయలు వుచ్చుకున్న నట్టున్నూ అందులో మూడువేలు వాపసు చేసి నట్టున్నూ చెప్పారు. ఇది చాలా ముఖ్యమయిన విషయము. పోలీసు ఆఫీసరు యింకను యివ్వదేలిన మూడు వేల రూపాయలు వడ్డీతోగూడా వాపసు తప్పకుండా చేస్తారోలేదో మాకందరకు నిరాశుటంగా తెలుసు. ఈ విషయములలో ఒక నిష్పాక్షిక enquiry ప్రభుత్వవారు చేయిస్తారా, లేదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“If there are any complaints and disputes in respect of amounts received or paid either corruptly or otherwise, the matter may be taken up by the new State and not by me.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—“Where were these two persons seated, Sir? Were they not seated by the police on either side, escorted and watched by them or were they alone?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The hon. Member is not aware that there is a great variety of seating arrangements in such cases. It depends on the friendship acquired at the time concerned and the amount of deception practised and I know from previous experience that a number of persons have successfully escaped although a great number of persons have not escaped.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“Are the Government aware that when these two persons were being taken in the lorry, they were handcuffed? I want the Chief Minister to have some patience and answer me . . .”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, I want to interrupt the hon. Member before he proceeds further. It is impossible to answer questions which amount practically to an enquiry as I was not present on the spot. I repeat that if any further doubts and difficulties seriously and sincerely arise, they should be put before the new Government.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“The Chief Minister, perhaps knowing full well that the Police report was not entirely correct, read it out here. Hence all these questions have arisen. If he is prepared to withdraw that report, though he has read it, we will not put any questions.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“How can I withdraw a report which was sent by one officer to another? Three years have now elapsed after the event and a judicial finding is something on which I can rely, act and speak upon. If after three years, a matter is to be opened, I crave postponement of the disputes for three months more.”

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI:—“I request a half-hour debate on this matter, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I am not going to allow a half-hour debate.”

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Lease of Ramnad coastal area for chank diving.

* 655 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Rajah of Ramnad continues to be in possession of the right to lease out the coastal area in his former estate, for the purpose of chank diving;

(b) what portion of the proceeds go to the Government; and

(c) what is the total amount collected in the year 1952-53 by leasing out for chank diving by the Rajah?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) Since 7th September 1949 the Rajah of Ramnad is not in possession of the right to lease out the fishing rights of chanks in the coastal area of Ramnad.

“(b) The entire proceeds go to the Government.

“(c) A sum of Rs. 14,000, being the lease amount for the fasli year 1952-53, has been collected from the lessees by the Government.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“The question is not about fishing rights. It is about chank diving.”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“This is all about chank diving and it is called chank fisheries.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“Even this year, it is the Raja of Ramnad that is leasing out rights for chank diving. Can the Government deny this fact?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“I do not think so, Sir.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“What exactly is meant by chank diving? Are there any other parties which enjoy such rights?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“Chank diving means diving into the sea for fishing chanks. (Laughter.) That is *Sanku* or *Sankam*. It is the monopoly of the State.”

Supply of copies of Jail Administration Reports to foreign Embassies.

* 656 Q.—SRI T. POTHA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have supplied copies of Jail Administration Reports to any foreign Embassies or Consulates; and

(b) if so, their names and the reasons for such action?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“(a) Yes.

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“(b) Only the American Consulate-General at Madras. The American Consulate-General, Madras, is supplied with a copy of the report with reference to a special request received from the Consulate for certain annual administration reports which are published and supplied to newspapers.”

10-10
a.m.

SRI T. POTHA RAJU :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the Embassy in question asked for the following information also, namely, the total number of political prisoners, especially Leftists, Communists and others, the sphere of their activities and their political life? If it is a fact may I know whether the Government gave information on these to the American Embassy? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Sir, the report supplied was the same as that supplied to the hon. Member also. It is a general review of the Jail administration only.”

(Many hon. Members stood up in their places.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The next two questions are more or less similar to this. I will allow hon. Members to put supplementaries at the end of the last question.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister did not give an answer to the question put to him last. The question was specific. The hon. Member asked for particular information from the Hon. Minister whether the American Embassy asked for any specific information from the Hon. Minister or his department about certain Leftist prisoners inside the Jail and the sphere of their activities. The Hon. Minister could have said ‘Yes’ or ‘No’ to it. But let him not say that the information is in the report. The question was about the information asked by the American gentleman.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, we do not supply such information and they have never asked for such information. They are not entitled to ask us for such particulars.”

Supply of Administration Report of Jails to the American Consul, Madras.

* 657 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state the reasons for sending officially a copy of Government Order No. 3405, Home, dated 22nd September 1952, forwarding Administration Report of Jails for 1951 to the American Consul, Madras, and also for making a special reference to the same in the Government Order itself?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Even from 1945, a copy of the Jail Administration Report is being supplied annually to the American Consul (now Consul-General), Madras, as he requested to be supplied with copies of Administration Reports which are not confidential and are published and sent to local newspapers. The request is

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being complied with but the entry at the foot of the Government Order originally made because of special reasons is being unnecessarily repeated and will not be done in future."

Supply of Jails Administration Report for 1951 to American Consul at Madras.

* 658 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether a copy of Jails Administration Report for 1951 was sent to American Consul at Madras;

(b) whether any enclosures were sent along with it;

(c) if so, whether the copies of such enclosures would be placed on the table of the House;

(d) why such reports are sent to representatives of foreign Governments;

(e) whether our Government received such reports from American or any other foreign Government; and

(f) if so, what are those Governments?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“(a) &

(b) Yes.

“(c) The enclosure sent is a copy of the Government Order recording the report and of the summary of the salient features in the report. Copies of the full report have already been distributed to all the Members of the House.

“(d) Annual Administration Reports on Jails and certain other administration reports are sent to the American Consulate-General at Madras with reference to a request received from him for such reports which are published or made available to the local press. The administration report on Jails is not supplied to any other Representative of foreign Governments.

“(e) No administration reports on Jails have been asked for or are received from foreign Governments.

“(f) Does not arise.”

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—“Sir, I would like to know whether any other foreign Embassy asked for a copy of that Report?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“I have answered that nobody applied.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“May I add to that answer, Sir? When anybody applies for it, it will be given. Our administration is an open administration.”

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ Sir, did the Government ascertain the reasons for the American Embassy showing special interest with regard to the Jail administration? Or do they show similar interest in regard to other administration reports and if so what are they? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I may inform the hon. Member of the Communist Party who has put this question that the American Embassy and their staff are asking for information about seeds, about agriculture, about products of various kinds, about commerce and about everything and that information which is available to all and sundry is being given to them also. Any information of strategical value, I am sorry to say, cannot be given.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ The Government being a very open Government, are the Government aware, Sir, that the American Embassy is not only asking for the information regarding agriculture, industry, electricity, hospitals and jails but is also asking for information about certain political parties and their activities and are the Government going to give such information to outside agencies regarding all other matters because they are open minded? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, political questions and information and things of that kind described last by the hon. Member are not matter for information or matter for giving of information, whether it is one Government or another Government. But other matters of statistical and general importance which are all discussed in the United Nations and things like that we are giving and we have no objection to give. But matters of internal and political importance are not communicated. We definitely say it, and we resist any attempt on the part of the Embassies anywhere to get such information.”

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ May I know, Sir, whether our Government has at any time addressed any other Embassy or foreign Government to send similar reports? If so what are the Governments and the results? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, without our asking, America and Russia are both dumping such literature on us.”

SRI G. NAGESWARA RAO :—“ అయ్యో, లా మంత్రిగారు 1951-52 సంవత్సరంలో ఈ అమెరికా కాన్సలును కలుసుకొని డైరీలోయిండ్ కమ్యూనిస్టు ఖైదీలను గురించి ఎప్పుడైనా మాట్లాడినారా ? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ No such discussion arose, Sir.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, if the question is whether I have met the American Consul-General, I must in honour say I have met him. I have met not only the American Consul-General but the Ambassador of Russia in India.”

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Representations from the Salt Workers' Production and Sale Society, Marakanam.

* 659 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representations from Salt Workers' Production and Sale Society, Marakanam, South Arcot district, requesting them to grant special privileges to the Harijans for the production of salt at Marakanam and to stop the system of auctioning salt-producing lands, as the Harijans could not compete with the caste Hindus in bidding; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) The matter is under examination.”

SRI A. RATHINAM :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government would be pleased to assign the waste-lands in Marakanam to the landless poor at least on a co-operative basis for the production of salt?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“We have referred the matter to the Board of Revenue and we are awaiting the report of the Board. After the report is received by the Government the matter will be considered.”

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—“Is the Hon. Minister for Co-operation aware of the fact that the District Collector of South Arcot on several occasions has given those salt producing lands to Caste Hindus in spite of the fact that the workers, mainly Harijans, requested the Collector to give the lands to them?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“I am not aware, Sir, of what the Collector has done.”

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“May I know when the report will be received by the Government and how long will it take for the Government to come to a decision in the matter? May I also know whether similar requests have been made from other parts of the district?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“This request was made about two months ago, Sir.”

Toddy Tappers' Co-operative Societies in Nuzvid and Vijayavada taluks.

* 660 Q.—SRI T. POTHA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of applications received in the Nuzvid and Vijayavada taluks in Krishna district for registering the Toddy Tappers' Co-operative Societies;

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(b) the total number of applications so far disposed of by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Vijayavada; how many were accepted and how many rejected with grounds of such rejection; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Vijayavada, is delaying the issue of neera licences to the registered societies?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“(a) 68 applications were received. Of them, 29 were from the ex-toddy tappers of Vijayavada taluk and 39 from the ex-tappers of Nuzvid taluk.

“(b) 20 applications have been disposed of by the Deputy Registrar—15 from Vijayawada and 5 from Nuzvid. Out of 39 applications received from Nuzvid area from 39 villages, the District Prohibition Officer has recommended only 21 villages for the registration of societies and has clubbed all these 21 villages into 15 groups. One Society will have to be registered for each group. The applications in respect of the remaining 18 villages will have to be rejected by the Deputy Registrar, as they were not recommended by the District Prohibition Officer.

“(c) No, Sir.”

10-20
a.m.

SRI T. POTHA RAJU :—“From the information given by the Hon. Minister, it seems that out of 68 applications, only 20 applications have been accepted and registered and out of these 20 applications there still remain many cases where licences have to be given. I would like to know the policy of the Government and whether the Government want this sweet toddy affair should be spread and ex-toddy tappers should be provided with jobs; if so, why should there be such unnecessary delay in the registration and issue of licences and rejection of the application of Co-operative Societies?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“Sir, at the very outset I should tell the hon. Member that this concession is only an experimental measure. Therefore the Government have to hasten slowly.”

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—“Sir, may I know whether any representation was received from Guntakal from the ex-tappers for registration and starting of such a society?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“Notice please, Sir.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“Sir, may I know whether the Government or the Registrar of Co-operative Societies sent any instructions to the officers concerned to register only such societies as have deposited thousand rupees as share capital?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—
“The Government have no information on that subject, Sir.”

[13th July 1953]

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ Sir, may I know whether the Government have received the suggestions of the District Prohibition Advisory Committee regarding delay in issuing licences? ”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ No such representation has been received as far as the Government are aware.”

SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—“ ఈ స్కీము success విషయం లేదో మంత్రి గారు చెప్పగలరా ? ”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ It depends mainly on the attitude of the Opposition, Sir.”

SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—“ Sir, has any representation been received from Adoni from ex-tappers for opening a Neera depot at Adoni? ”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ Notice, Sir.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government have authorized the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to use his own discretion in registering these societies? ”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ Sir, the Government have not issued any such instructions; but Government expect that the Registrar would use his best discretion in the matter.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ Sir, what is the reason for not giving this concession to Rayalaseema where thousands of ex-tappers are unemployed and even though there is much possibility of making this scheme successful in Rayalaseema and whether even at this stage the matter would be expedited? ”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ Sir, the Government already received adverse remarks about the working of prohibition in Rayalaseema and as I said already this concession is given as an experimental measure. The Government want to go step by step on the success derived.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know, Sir, the reasons for rejecting the applications for registering toddy tappers co-operative societies? ”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ Sir, many factors have to be taken into consideration, such as the antecedents of the individual, his capabilities and other factors before the officer allows this concession.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that Neera is a poor man's beverage, would the Government consider making it freely available to the public and without any restrictions? ”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ No, Sir, the Government are very much afraid that it is open for abuse and the working of the Prohibition Act is likely to be endangered, if unrestricted freedom is allowed in this matter.”

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Are the Government aware, Sir, that the Prohibition Committee in the Krishna district has expressed against even experimenting on sweet toddy? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, the discussion is getting expanded, running over the whole policy. The hon. Member who last put the supplementary question knows how generous the Government have been to undertake risks in this matter. We have given quite a number of experimental concessions in regard to the tapping and sale of unfermented toddy, as it is called, in a number of places coming within the purview of the hon. Member and lastly, I may say, in his own constituency. Now, I would like more time to consider how far we can go in this very important matter. It cannot be done in this atmosphere.”

Leasing of the lands of the temple in Gudumula Rameswaram in Razole taluk, East Godavari district.

* 661 Q.—**SRI K. KRISHNA RAO** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state whether the temple lands of the temple in Gudumula Rameswaram in Razole taluk in East Godavari district, have been leased out for 99 years and, if so, the extent of the land so leased out, the name of the lessee, the lease amount and the date when the said lease was made out and whether the approval of the Commissioner for Religious Endowments has been given for the said lease and, if so, when? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ No lands belonging to the Gudumula Rameswaram temple have been leased out for 99 years. The other questions do not arise.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Is it a fact, Sir, that in many other temples, the lease for 99 years by the trustees to their relatives is becoming a feature? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ No, Sir.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, if those lands are not leased for 99 years, for how long are they being leased and can the Hon. Minister tell us the period if it is less than 99 years? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Sir, they are being leased for small periods. But there is one lease for 50 years by the Archaka of the temple.”

SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—“ ఆయ్యా, బ్రహ్మీలు దేవుడి స్థావర భూమిని అవసరిస్తూఉంటే మంత్రిగారి deputation ద్వారా కలుసుకున్నాం. ఎందుకు ఆర్డర్ చేస్తున్నారో చెప్పాలరా? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ All questions coming to my notice are being carefully enquired into Sir.”

[18th July 1953]

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, are the lands leased out by the archakas or are the lands leased by any Committee and have the Government any hand in leasing out the lands? I am afraid if the archakas are allowed to lease out the lands as they like, then quite a number of problems would arise.”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Sir, the leases are not being let out for a long time and leases are being auctioned in public auctions. That is the safest method for getting good returns.”

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“ Sir, will the Government order an enquiry into complaints where trustees have leased out or assigned temple lands in the name of their kith and kin at a nominal Nazirana on the eve of the Estates Abolition Act coming into force? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Whenever such matters are brought to the notice of the Government, the Government have taken steps to enquire.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister told us that one person had been given lease for about 50 years. May I know the name of the person to whom the lease has been given and the time when it was given? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Sir, the name of the person is not there. In one case 600 acres of lands have been leased out in 1890 by the Archaka for a period of 50 years.”

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—“ May I know, Sir, if instructions cannot be given to the trustees of the temples not to lease temple lands for more than five years? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ In all cases, the Government take care to see that unnecessarily long term leases are not given.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAN :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister stated that a lease for 50 years was given in 1890; if so, how is it subsisting now? The question is whether there are long leases recently given and if so, who are the lessees? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ I want notice, Sir.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ It is said that 600 acres had been leased out to one person in 1890 for 50 years. Naturally it should have expired in 1940. Now, may I know what has happened to these 600 acres? Are the lands again leased out to some other person of the same type as above for another 50 years or is it divided into different plots and leased out to different persons, and if so, for how many years? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Notice, Sir.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Sir, the Member from Razole should be given a chance, Sir, as he is not able to catch your eye.”

10-30
a.m.

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MR. SPEAKER :—" Why should I give preference to that particular Member? I now call Mr. K. Krishna Rao."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" I think this question was put by the Member from Razole."

MR. SPEAKER :—" No, it was put by Sri K. Krishna Rao."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, this particular question relates to Razole constituency and so the Member from Razole should be given a chance. He is not able to catch your eye, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not my fault."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that the gentleman who was given this 600 acres earned the kindness of the Government by assisting them in their anti-communist drive and drive against the Harijans. And was it to recompensate that they gave him 600 acres? "

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" I am not aware of any such thing, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Question-hour is over. The rest of the questions and answers will be printed in the official proceedings."

Rural Welfare Scheme in Musiri taluk.

* 662 Q.—SRI S. P. THANGAVELU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) how many firkas of Musiri taluk were included in the Rural Welfare Scheme so far;

(b) what are the works including the constructions of roads (Rural Welfare), wells and opening of the school for the past two years (for the period between 1951 to December 1952); and

(c) the money spent by the department over these works and the contributions by the respective villagers?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" (a) Three firkas.

"(b) 15 road works, 13 well works and 43 works under Collector's lump-sum grants including the construction of 9 school buildings.

" Nine reading rooms, 10 elementary schools and 22 adult schools were opened. A maternity centre was started. One irrigation tank was repaired. Seven stud bulls were supplied.

" (c) The money so far spent by the Government on the road (excepting one item for which particulars are not readily available), well and lump-sum grant works was Rs. 70,109, the contribution collected from villagers in cash, kind or labour in respect of these works was of the value of Rs. 60,470."

19th July 1953]

Concessions to the Ezhavas of Malabar.

* 663 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued a Government Order declaring Ezhavas of Palghat as being eligible for concessions granted to Backward Classes;

(b) if so, why;

(c) whether in other areas of Malabar than Palghat, Ezhavas are described by different names such as Chokans, Tandans and Thiyyas; and

(d) whether classes in (c) also will be made eligible for all concessions, etc., granted to the Ezhavas of Palghat by inclusion in the Backward Classes list?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) to (d) A copy^a of G.O. No. 774, Education, dated 6th April 1953, is placed on the table of the House. The Thiyyas in the four taluks mentioned in the order were granted the concessions because they were considered to be backward in education. It is not the intention of the Government to extend this concession to any other groups now.”

Protected Water-supply Scheme for Uravakonda town.

* 664 Q.—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Tungabhadra High Level Channel has been included in the Five-Year Plan; and

(b) if not, what steps the Government have taken in connexion with the Protected Water-supply Scheme of Uravakonda town? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) The scheme has not yet been included in the Five-Year Plan.

“(b) The matter is being examined by the Government.”

Public holiday on Buddha Purnima.

* 665 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have recently declared Buddha Purnima as a public holiday; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) & (b) No, Sir. The Government after considering a suggestion that a holiday should be notified on Vaishak Purnima, have decided not to do so as the principle behind holidays is not analogous to honouring persons of distinction. We have far too many non-working holidays already. The list can be added to only for

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very strong reasons and when a considerable body of devotees are by reason of customary, religious and social duties necessarily associated with the day are thereby prevented from attending office or place of work on a particular day."

Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.

* 666 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of bed-strength in the Government Headquarters Hospital at Tiruchirappalli for treating in-patients;

(b) what was the daily average number of in-patients during the months of January and February 1953; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of beds and when it will be done?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) The present bed-strength of the Headquarters Hospital at Tiruchirappalli is 275.

“(b) The daily average number of in-patients treated in January 1953 and February 1953 is 444 and 488 respectively.

“(c) A proposal to increase the bed-strength of the Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli, is under consideration.

Murder cases in Rayachoti taluk.

* 667 Q.—SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how many murders took place in Rayachoti taluk in the calendar years 1950, 1951 and 1952;

(b) how many were detected;

(c) how many of them were reported to be committed by hirelings;

(d) how many of these cases ended in acquittal and how many of them ended in conviction; and

(e) what action the Government have taken or propose to take to check this sort of crime in this area?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) to (d) A statement^a showing the particulars asked for is placed on the table of the House.

“(e) Villages where hired assassins are reported to reside are being visited by the police regularly and they are being watched, for action being taken under section 110 (f). Criminal Procedure Code.”

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Amount available under "Public Account."

* 668 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state what amount "under Public Account" was available (outstanding) on the closing day of last month, without investment on capital works?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The total amount outstanding under "Public Account" and remaining uninvested on the 31st January 1953 (the latest date for which figures are now available), was Rs. 26.20 lakhs, which represents a liability to the Government. The total amount due to the Government from local bodies, cultivators, etc., in respect of loans and advances given previously to them, was about Rs. 24½ crores, as on the 31st January 1953."

Weavers' Relief Scheme.

* 669 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state regarding the Weavers' Relief Scheme as on 28th February 1953—

(a) the total amount of share capital advanced to handloom weavers to become members of Weavers' Co-operatives;

(b) the total number of handlooms working under the Relief Scheme;

(c) the total amount of working capital advanced to the weavers' co-operatives working under Relief Scheme;

(d) the total amount of wages paid to the handloom weavers under the Relief Scheme and what is the average monthly wage earned by a loom; and

(e) the minimum weaving wage being paid under Relief Scheme?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) to (e) The answer ^a is placed on the table of the House."

House-sites for Harijans in Krishna district.

* 670 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued instructions to the District Welfare Officers to acquire only dry lands for house-sites for Harijans; and

(b) how many acres of wet lands were acquired for house-sites for Harijans in the year 1952-53 in the (1) State and (2) in Krishna district?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) No.

" (b) (1) 80 acres 96 cents.

(2) 14 acres 76 cents."

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Fisheries Higher Elementary School, Bekal, South Kanara.

* 671 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state why the proposal contained in Memorandum No. 74003-F/51-9, dated 6th February 1952, of the Government regarding the conversion of the Bekal Higher Elementary School (Fisheries) into a middle school as a preliminary step to a high school was not implemented?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“The proposal has since been sanctioned by the Government.”

Explosion at Kundur Malai in Kottayam taluk.

* 672 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether the Government have received any report relating to an explosion which took place on 22nd February 1953 at Kundur Malai in Erinholi amsam, Kottayam taluk, and how it was caused?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“The answer is in the affirmative. The explosion occurred when lightning struck the building in which explosives were stored.”

House Construction Co-operative Societies run by Harijans.

* 673 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) how many co-operative societies there are in the State which are for uplift of Harijans and are run by Harijans; and

(b) how many of them are building and construction societies?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“(a) On 30th June 1952 there were 2,785 Harijan Societies in the State.

“(b) In May 1952 there was only one housing society for the Harijans.”

Permission for tapping ‘Neera.’

* 674 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether permission for ‘Neera’ has been granted in various areas in our State; and

(b) if so, what are the places where permission has been granted?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER:—“(a) Yes, Sir. Permission for tapping sweet toddy (neera) for sale as beverage is allowed in our State.

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“(b) (1) The whole districts of Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram.

(2) Kakinada taluk, Narasapur taluk, Visakhapatnam taluk, Vijayavada taluk and Nuzvid taluk.

(3) The Tsundupalli Jaggerly Society in Cuddapah district.

(4) The sale of neera is also allowed at the Neera Parlours at Palm Gur Training School, Cuddalore, Neera Parlour at Mangalore, Neera Parlour at Assembly Buildings, Madras.”

Auditing of temple accounts.

* 675 Q.—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state—

(a) who the officers are, who audit the accounts of temples annually; and

(b) whether the question of entrusting such audit to the Local Fund Audit Department has ever been considered?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU:—“(a) The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts audits the accounts of the religious institutions annually.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Repairs to the Krishna Anicut.

* 676 Q.—SRI T. POTHA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any reports have been received by the Government from the Superintending Engineer, and Executive Engineer who are in charge of the Krishna Anicut Repairs giving any suggestions for strengthening the anicut and if so, what were the suggestions given by them; and

(b) whether the Government have received any representations from the public urging the necessity of a regulator road-bridge construction without any delay; and if so, what the Government propose to do and when the work is going to begin?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) No.

“(b) Yes. The State Government have approved the proposals and have addressed the Government of India for their concurrence because they are concerned with National Highways No. 5 which is proposed to be aligned over the bridge and have to bear a portion of the cost of the work and also because their prior approval is necessary to the State Government undertaking any work costing over Rs. 1 crore and this work is estimated to cost Rs. 2.36 crores. The work will be started after the consent of the Government of India is received, the work is sanctioned and the necessary preliminaries completed.”

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Division of Government staff between Andhra and Madras States.

* 677 Q.—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the principles adopted by the Government in dividing staff and high officials in the Secretariat and Revenue Board between the new Andhra Province and the residuary Madras State;

(b) what the Government are going to do with Tamil clerks and officers working in Telugu districts for a long time;

(c) the principles adopted by the Government in allocating assets, liabilities, files, library and furniture and the cost of buildings between the two Provinces; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Tamil and Andhra Ministers of the Partition Committee are not unanimous on all the above matters?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) & (b) These matters are being examined in detail by the Partition Committee of officials in consultation with the officer nominated in this behalf by the Central Government, and it will take some time more for decisions to be reached by this Government and the Government of India.

“(c) The principles which the Government of India decide to suggest in regard to the apportionment of assets and liabilities, will be incorporated in the Andhra State Bill, which is expected to be forwarded by that Government shortly for ascertaining the views of the State Legislatures of Madras and Mysore.

“(d) The Partition Committee consists entirely of permanent officials and does not include any Ministers. There is no truth in the implications contained in this part of the question.”

Hostel for the Medical College, Madras.

* 678 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of students, (i) studying in the Medical Colleges at Madras, (ii) staying with their parents or relatives in the city, (iii) staying in the Women's Hostel, and (iv) staying in the Men's Hostel run in the rented buildings;

(b) the reasons for not having constructed Men's Hostel with sufficient accommodation by the Government;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to construct a Men's Hostel;

(d) if so, when the proposal will be taken up; and

(e) if not, why not?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) to (e) A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.”

Submission of confidential reports along with conciliation proceedings by Labour Officers.

* 679 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Labour Officers are asked by the Government to send them a confidential secret report along with reports on conciliation proceedings; and if so, why?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Yes. The reports furnish information, which it is not in public interest, to disclose.”

Elementary schools in Attapady village, Walluvanad.

* 680 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how many elementary schools there are in Attapady village, Walluvanad, Malabar and how many of them are managed by the Harijan Welfare Department;

(b) how many wells are sunk in Attapady and how many of them are out of use and since how long they are out of use; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Malabar Harijan Welfare Officer has not visited the Kulukkal School, Attapady, for the last two years; and if so, what is the reason?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) There are four elementary schools in Attapady village Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district. All of them are managed by the Harijan Welfare Department.

“(b) There are three wells in Attapady. They are at (1) Kulikkur, (2) Kavundickal, and (3) Kadambra West. The well at Kulikkur is in a state of disrepair. The well at Kavundickal is not also being used by local inhabitants. These two wells are out of use since 1952. Steps are being taken to get necessary repairs to these wells carried out.

“(c) No. The District Welfare Officer visited the school last on 3th May 1952.”

Pay of teachers in Fishery schools.

* 681 Q.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the scale of pay fixed for teachers in Fishery schools as per G.O. No. 517 of 1947;

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(b) whether the same has been paid to teachers till 21st December 1950; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to pay the arrears?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) The scales of pay of the teachers in Fishery Schools were revised in G.O. No. 78, Finance, dated 6th February 1947, which were as follows, and not in G.O. No. 517, Finance, dated 9th July 1947 :—

Secondary grade teachers—

Rs. 45—3—60—2—90 for those with craft training.

Rs. 40—3—55—2—85 for those without craft training.

Higher grade teachers—

Rs. 25—1—45 plus Rs. 5 per mensem for men with craft training.

Lower elementary grade teachers—

Rs. 20—1—35.

“In G.O. No. 517, Finance, dated 9th July 1947, the Government ordered the merger of the craft allowance with the pay of teachers in the Education Department. This order applied to the teachers in schools under that department only. In G.O. No. 5731, Development, dated 19th November 1948, the Government ordered that a craft allowance of Rs. 5 be paid also to the teachers in the Fisheries Schools who had undergone training in the Training Institutes at Tuticorin and Kozhikode and in the Coir School at Beypore.

“(b) The teachers in the Fishery Schools were paid according to the revised scales of pay fixed in G.O. No. 78, Finance, dated 6th February 1947, with the craft allowance of Rs. 5 up to 21st December 1950.

“(c) Does not arise.”

Scales of pay of teachers in the Fishery schools.

* 682 Q.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the scale of pay for teachers in the Fishery schools in Malabar;

(b) in South Kanara; and

(c) the reasons, if any, for the disparity?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) to (c) The present scales of pay of the teachers of the Fisheries Schools in any part of the State are as follows :—

(1) Secondary grade—Rs. 45—3—60—2—90 per mensem.

(2) Higher Elementary grade—Rs. 30—1—50 per mensem.

(3) Lower Elementary grade—Rs. 23—1—35 per mensem.

“No differential scales of pay have been fixed according to regions.”

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Auditing of the accounts of T.U.C.S. by the Co-operative department.

* 683 Q.—SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) for how many half-years the accounts of the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Triplicane, have been audited by the Co-operative department audit;

(b) whether the auditor has submitted any special report regarding the working of the society;

(c) whether mention is made about the non-production of the current records for audit; and about their destruction;

(d) whether the secretary of the society disobeyed the summons of the auditor in not appearing before him and giving particulars;

(e) whether any misappropriation, fraud, falsification of accounts, cheating, breach of trust, etc., have been reported by the auditor; and

(f) if the answer is in the affirmative what are the steps proposed by the Government to rectify the defects?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“(a) The accounts of the T.U.C.S. have been audited by the department for two half-years, viz., half-years ending with 30th June 1951 and 31st December 1951. The audit for the third half-year, viz., half-year ending with 30th June 1952 is in progress.

“(b) & (c) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(d) The answer is in the negative.

“(e) The answer is in affirmative.

“(f) Six cases of misappropriation have been reported to the police. Fifty-three more cases are under investigation. To avoid a recurrence of misappropriation, etc., the society has introduced an effective system of internal check. The Inspectors of the Society have been asked to make surprise visits to the branches, take stock and verify the cash balances. The Government have introduced departmental audit and supervision which have improved the working of the society.”

Prohibition offences.

* 684 Q.—SRI N. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether before prosecution for prohibition offences is launched any enquiry is made with regard to the status of the persons against whom such prosecutions are launched; and

(b) the reasons for entrusting such prosecutions to the local police instead of the Excise department?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“(a) According to the procedure prevailing in the districts where the Prohibition Act is enforced by the Excise (Prohibition)

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Department, a preliminary enquiry is conducted by the concerned Prohibition Officer in regard to the offence, the evidence and whether the accused is a hireling, etc., before the prosecution is launched.

“(b) Prosecutions are not entrusted to the police if the cases are detected by the staff of the Excise (Prohibition) Department in the Excise (Prohibition) Districts. In these districts, prosecutions are conducted by the Excise (Prohibition) staff only. The police, when they detect prohibition cases in the Excise districts charge the cases themselves and attend to the prosecution.”

Grant to Kasturi Devi High School, Nellore.

* 685 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state with reference to answer, dated 2nd December 1952, given to unstarred question No. 78—

(a) whether the Government has disbursed the remaining amount of grant of Rs. 10,000 to Kasturi Devi High School, Nellore; and

(b) if not, why?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) No.

“(b) The question of disbursing the balance of the grant is under correspondence with the management of the school who have been asked by the Director of Public Instruction to furnish certain particulars regarding the tenders for the work.”

Selection of temporary candidates by the Service Commission.

* 686 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) in the case of 9 (a) (i) candidates who did not get the approved minimum marks for the purposes of selection by the Service Commission in the S.S.L.C. or Intermediate Examinations but who were selected by the Madras Public Service Commission after the examination held by the said Commission in 1951, whether it is a fact that such selected persons will not be eligible for promotion till they sit again for S.S.L.C. or Intermediate Examinations once again and obtain minimum marks for eligibility for selection by Service Commission; and

(b) whether the passing of departmental tests by the Government employees alluded in (a) enable them to become eligible for promotion, without their having to sit again for S.S.L.C. or Intermediate Examinations?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) The candidates referred to by the hon. Member will be eligible for promotion to higher posts only if they secure the required minimum number of marks by applying again for the

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S.S.L.C. or Intermediate Explanations. Alternatively, they may get themselves qualified for such promotion by passing the S.S.L.C. standard test conducted by the Madras Public Service Commission in two papers, viz.,—

- (i) Essay, Part I regional language only; and
- (ii) Translation in two parts (from English to regional language and *vice versa*), and such of those who pass the above test need not appear again for the S.S.L.C. or Intermediate Examination to secure the minimum number of marks.

“(b) No. They will have to acquire the minimum general qualification also before promotion.”

King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

* 687 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total number of male totis, female totis and male and female nursing orderlies separately employed in King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether it is in proportion to the bed strength of the hospital and in accordance with the prescribed rules;

(c) what is the sanctioned bed strength in the hospital in the year 1952; and

(d) what is the average (per day) number of in-patients in the year 1952?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) Male toties 28 (includes a leave reserve of 3). Female toties 26 (includes a leave reserve of 4). Male nursing orderlies 54 (includes a leave reserve of 6). Female nursing orderlies 49 (includes a leave reserve of 7).

“(b) Yes.

“(c) 700.

“(d) 798.”

Cut in the pay of daffadars.

* 688 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that about a rupee or two was cut out of the pay of the daffadars in the State;

(b) if so, the reasons for the cut; and

(c) the scale of the pay of an inferior servant (peon) in 1931, 1941 and 1951 (excluding dearness allowance)?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) The scales of pay of daffadars in the State prior to 1933, from 1933 to 1946 and from 1947 (now existing) are as shown below :—

Pre-1933.	From 1933 to 1946.	From 1947 (existing scale).
Mufassal— 18— $\frac{1}{2}$ —23.	17— $\frac{1}{2}$ —22 with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem for those in Madras City.	22— $\frac{1}{2}$ (A)—30.
Madras City— 20— $\frac{1}{2}$ —25.		

“(b) As the revision of scales of pay in 1933 was made as a measure of retrenchment, there was a reduction in the pay of daffadars by Re. 1 per mensem in the case of those serving in the mufassal and by annas 8 per mensem in the case of those serving in Madras City. The scale of pay sanctioned for daffadars in connexion with the general revision of the scales of pay of non-gazetted officers in 1947 is, however, higher than the scale in force before 1933.

“(c) The scales of pay of peons in 1931, 1941 and 1951 (now existing) are as shown below :—

1931.	1941.	1951.
Mufassal— Rs. 12—18	Mufassal— Rs. 12—17	18— $\frac{1}{2}$ (A)—25.”
Madras City— Rs. 15—20	Madras City— Rs. 12—17 plus a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem.	

Retrenchment in the B. & C. Mills due to power cut.

* 689 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) how many labourers were ousted in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Limited, Madras, due to the cut in electricity during the months of March and April 1953; and

(b) what reliefs were given to the ousted labourers?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) There was no retrenchment in March 1953. On account of the introduction of power cut on 16th April 1953, 270 probationers were discharged in April 1953. No regular employee was affected.

“(b) No relief was given to the ousted labourers as their services were liable to be terminated without notice or compensation in lieu of notice under the terms of the standing orders of the company.”

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Management of Harijan hostels.

* 690 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken steps to implement the recommendations of the Harijan Welfare Committee, Madras, 1948 (p. 42) regarding the discontinuance of the system of management of Harijan hostels by private individuals; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) The recommendations have not been accepted.

“(b) The question does not arise.”

Fixation of the seniority of Presidency Magistrates.

* 691 Q.—SRI S. VENKATRAMA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received from the District Munsif's about the fixation of the seniority of the Presidency Magistrates laid down in G.O. Ms. No. 668, Public (Separation) Department, dated the 22nd March 1951; and

(b) if so, what action have the Government taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) After a careful consideration of the representations and having regard to all the other aspects of the matter, the Government did not see their way to grant the request contained in these representations; the memorialists were informed accordingly.”

Co-operative Housing Societies in Godavari district.

* 692 Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) how many Co-operative housing societies exist in the Godavari district;

(b) how many houses have been constructed so far; and

(c) the total amount of loans sanctioned by the Government to each society?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“(a) There are twelve Co-operative housing societies in the East Godavari district.

“(b) One hundred and twenty-seven houses have been constructed so far by the Co-operative housing societies in the East Godavari district.

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“(c) The amount of loans sanctioned to each of the six out of twelve building societies during the last six financial years beginning with 1st April 1947 is as follows :—

	RS.
1. Rajahmundry Gandhipuram Co-operative Building Society	28,600
2. Rajahmundry Public Servants' Co-operative Building Society	5,000
3. Rajahmundry Weavers' Co-operative House Building Society	43,500
4. Razole Co-operative Building Society ...	78,400
5. Kakinada Co-operative Building Society ...	1,24,600
6. Ramachandrapuram Co-operative Building Society	10,800
Total ...	2,90,900

“The remaining six societies have not so far taken up construction work and hence no loan has been sanctioned to them.”

Neera parlour near the Assembly Chamber.

* 693 Q.—SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state the reason for opening a neera parlour near the Assembly Chamber?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER:—“A neera parlour has been opened, on an oral request of some hon. Members as also with a view to popularize its use as a cheap and healthy beverage.”

Firka Development Scheme in Tanjore district.

* 694 Q.—SRI A. K. SUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the Firka Development Scheme to the taluks of Mannargudi and Tiruthurai-pundi in the Tanjore district; and

(b) if so, what the firkas selected are and what the amount to be spent is and in what manner?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“(a) No. “(b) Does not arise.”

Regularization of the services of emergency candidates appointed under rule 9 (a) (i).

* 695 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) in the case of 9 (a) (i) candidates who have not been selected by the Madras Public Service Commission in the examination held in 1951 for the regularization of their services and who

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are aged more than 25 years, whether it is a fact that their previous service in Government offices will not as a matter of course be reckoned for the purposes of exemption from age-limit for future scope for entry into Government service; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the reasons for treating those 9 (a) (i) candidates differently from other cases of non-9 (a) (i) candidates who securing even a temporary Government job before the age of 25 are automatically deemed to have obtained exemption from age restriction for future entry to Government service?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) In the case of all candidates employed under general rule 9 (a) (i) the temporary service rendered by them up to 31st December 1948 will be taken into account in computing their age for appointment.

“(b) With a view to regularise the services of persons employed in the Civil Supplies Department, Government permitted them to sit for the special competitive examination held by the Madras Public Service Commission in February 1952 and June 1952, subject to certain conditions. Many of the persons could not however satisfy the prescribed conditions and the hardship to a large number of persons in the Civil Supplies Department who were suddenly thrown out of employment continued. The Government therefore directed that temporary persons discharged from the Civil Supplies Department be allowed to deduct the period of their temporary service under the State Government subsequent to their discharge from the Civil Supplies Department in computing their age for appointment.”

Additional staff in the Government Hospital at Badagara.

* 696 Q.—SRI E. K. SANKARA VARMA RAJA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) having increased the number of beds in the Government Headquarters Hospital at Badagara in Kurumbranad taluk, Malabar district, the reasons for the delay in appointing the necessary staff; and

(b) when they will be appointed?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) & (b) The proposal to increase the bed strength and staff of the hospital will be considered in connexion with the regular budget for 1953-54.”

Number of buses run by the Government.

* 697 Q.—SRI N. VENKATARAMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the number of buses owned and run by the Government; and

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(b) the profit earned or loss incurred by each bus for a year?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) The Government owned 342 buses on 1st June 1953 and 302 were actually running.

“(b) Profit and loss account is not maintained separately for each bus. However, on the basis of the profit earned by the Government Bus service for the last three years, it has been worked out that each bus is giving on an average a profit of Rs. 2,200 per year.”

Grant of house-sites in Velagaleru village, Vijayavada taluk.

* 698 Q.—SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any requests for house-sites from the Harijans and Washermen of Velagaleru village of Vijayavada taluk in Krishna district from 1st January 1946 till now;

(b) whether they deposited any amount in the Vijayavada Sub-treasury on 5th March 1946 as first instalment; and

(c) if the answer is in the affirmative, the causes for so much delay in granting house-sites?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) & (b) Yes.

“(c) The draft declaration proposals are awaited from the Board of Revenue. The delay was due to the prolonged enquiries involved at various stages, the existence of crops on the lands at the time of demarcation, and the preparation of the estimates in respect of the superstructures on the lands.”

Uplift of fishermen in Kakinada taluk.

* 699 Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) what amount of money was spent by the Fisheries Department in Kakinada taluk in 1951-52; and

(b) what ameliorative measures were taken for the uplift of fishermen in the Kakinada taluk?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) A sum of Rs. 16,327-0-5 was spent by the Fisheries department in Kakinada taluk during the year 1951-52.

“(b) (1) A deep-sea fishing centre with one power vessel at Kakinada was started in the year 1945 to demonstrate the improved methods of fishing to the fishermen.

(2) Two thousand seven hundred and thirty fingerlings were supplied to the public in 1951-52.

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(3) One hundred and twenty-five free licences to fish in the Corangi Bay which is replete with window-pane oyster beds containing pearls of inferior quality have been granted to fishermen.

(4) There are eight fishermen co-operative societies in Kakinada taluk with one multipurpose co-operative society functioning at Kakinada. Yarn depots have been opened at Kakinada and yarn and sail cloth are being distributed to fishermen at subsidized rates.

“ The Society at Kakinada has also been granted the lease for collection of shells in Corangi Bay and also permitted to cut timber in the forests at Corangi Mada and Kundiguppa and use the bark of trees for dyeing nets.

“ Every possible effort for the amelioration and uplift of the fishermen in Kakinada taluk is being taken.”

Harijan Rural Welfare Officers.

* 700 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state the number of Harijan Rural Welfare Officers in the State?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ One.”

Power-supply to certain villages in Kurumbranad taluk.

* 701 Q.—SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the public that the Pykara Electricity should be supplied to the following industrial and agricultural centres in Kurumbranad taluk, viz., Quilandy, Balussery, Naduvanur, Ferambra, Meppayyur and Payyoli;

(b) how many requests the Government have got from the Balussery Panchayat Board that Pykara Electricity should be extended to the Board's area;

(c) whether the Government have investigated about generating electricity from a waterfall at 'Nurumutty' also known as 'Urakkuzhi' in Malabar at Kayanna amsam in Kurumbranad taluk; and

(d) what is the result of the investigation?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) Representations were received from the Kurumbranad Taluk Congress Committee for extension of supply of electricity for industrial and other purposes in the taluk.

“ (b) It cannot be stated definitely how many requests were made by the Balussery Panchayat Board. The panchayat board made representations in June 1952 for extension of supply of electricity to its area.

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“(c) & (d) The attention of the Member is invited to the answer given on 30th March 1953 to starred question No. 250-I by Sri M. Narayana Kurup, M.L.A.”

*Grant for the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Periyaram,
North Malabar.*

* 702 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of grant sanctioned by the Government for construction of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Periyaram, Malabar;

(b) the year in which the grant was sanctioned; and

(c) the amount paid up to 1952 and 1953 and the sum allotted in 1953–54?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Rs. 2,17,900.

“(b) 1952.

“(c) No amount has so far been actually paid to the authorities of the Sanatorium. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1953–54.”

Fair-price shops in Kakinada.

* 703 Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) why in spite of the rise in the price of foodgrains in Kakinada and Kakinada taluk, fair-price depots are not opened; and

(b) whether the Government will take steps to open fair-price depots soon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“The Collector of East Godavari has been permitted to open fair-price shops in the upland taluks and in the rural areas of deltaic taluks in the district.”

Introduction of the Minimum Wages Act in the plantations.

* 704 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Madras Government did not enforce the Central Rules when it introduced the Minimum Wages Act in the plantations in this State and if so, the reasons?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“The Minimum Wages (Central) Rules were issued by the Government of India. Those rules are applicable only to scheduled employments in respect of which the Government of India fixed minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The Government of Madras have also fixed minimum wages in respect of the employments specified in Part I of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, and employment

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in the Plantations is one among them. The rules under the Minimum Wages Act, which will be enforceable in this State, are under examination and will be issued shortly."

Opening of new high schools.

* 705 Q.—SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how many new high schools have been started by the Government in Malabar since 1948;

(b) whether it is a fact that an endowment, besides pakka building and all equipments, is necessary for sanctioning private agencies to start high schools; and

(c) whether there is a proposal before the Government to enlarge the basis of grants for building and equipment of high schools?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) The Government did not open any new high school in the district but they have taken over the management of two non-Government high schools.

“(b) The creation of an endowment and the provision of necessary equipment of suitable and adequate accommodation are among the essential conditions of recognition insisted upon by the Director of Public Instruction. The managements are however given time to build up the endowments in stages. They are also required to provide in the first instance the minimum equipment required for the immediate use of the school and suitable and adequate temporary accommodation.

“(c) No.”

Firka Development Committees.

* 706 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any instructions that M.L.As. should not be made ex-officio members of Firka Development Committees; and

(b) whether there are any M.L.As. in Malabar who are members of Firka Development Committees?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—

“(a) No.

“(b) None.”

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Purchase of articles for the Romperu Projects.

* 707 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of articles and tools and implements purchased for Romperu Projects in 1952–53; and

(b) of those how many were used for Romperu and how many were lent to other works?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) Two Fowler Marshall Challenger Tractors, and tram track and accessories were obtained during 1952–53.

“(b) The tractors and 1½ miles of tram track were used for Romperu works. Five miles of tram track with tipping Waggon were used for the Krishna Anicut repairs.”

Tiruvazhamkundu Cattle Farm, South Malabar.

* 708 Q.—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned the construction of an approach road to the Malabar District Cattle Farm at Tiruvazhamkundu and, if so, when; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the sanctioned number of cattle to the said farm have not been kept in the farm due to want of permanent cattle-sheds there?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) Yes, Sir. The plans and estimates for the construction of an approach road to the Government Livestock Farm at Tiruvazhamkundu, Malabar district, were approved in October 1952.

“(b) No, Sir. The total number of animals at present stocked is almost the same as the strength originally approved for the Farm.”

Dress allowance to vaccinators.

* 709 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government are paying any dress allowance to vaccinators and, if so, how much money was spent last year on this account?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“No dress allowance is paid to Government vaccinators. The Government have permitted local bodies to supply uniform to their vaccinators (now designated as Health Assistants) or pay an allowance of Rs. 50 per annum in lieu thereof. No grant is sanctioned to local bodies towards the expenditure incurred on this behalf.”

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House-sites and burial grounds for Harijans in Wandiwash taluk.

* 710 Q.—SRI D. DASARATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether any house-sites and burial grounds have been sanctioned for the Harijans since 1950 in Wandiwash taluk?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ No.”

Water-supply Scheme for Tuticorin.

* 711 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Tuticorin Municipal Council have made any representation that they will bear the cost of improvement of water-supply scheme; and that a special subdivision may be sanctioned so that the investigation, designs, and the execution could be taken up on the spot at the cost of the municipality?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The answer is in the affirmative. In December 1952, the Municipal Council, Tuticorin, requested sanction of the Government for the formation of a special subdivision to carry out the necessary field investigation required to draw up detailed plans and estimates for improving the water-supply scheme of the town with the Tambaraparni River as source. Orders in the matter will be issued as early as possible.”

Purchase of a mill in Tirunelveli by the Provincial Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.

* 712 Q.—SRI K. T. RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Provincial Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society has sought the approval of the Government for the purchase of any mill in Tirunelveli district; and

(b) if so, at what cost and from which individual?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ (a) The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society is sponsoring the establishment of a new spinning mill under the name of the South India Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited, with 16,000 spindles at Tirunelveli. The application of the mill for licence to set up the undertaking is under the consideration of the Government of India.

“ (b) The Board of Directors of the South India Co-operative Spinning Mills, Limited, has decided to purchase from the Murugan Textiles, Limited, Tirunelveli, land, building and certain electrical machinery at a cost of Rs. 5,15,000.”

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[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—PRIVILEGE MOTIONS.

(1) RESTRICTIONS ON VISITORS TO THE LEGISLATORS' HOSTEL IN THE GOVERNMENT ESTATE.

10-30
a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Two hon. Members Mr. K. P. Gopalan and Mr. P. Rangaswami Reddiar have given notices of two motions which they call privilege motions. I will first take the motion of Mr. P. Rangaswami Reddiar. The motion reads as follows :—

‘ I complain of a breach of privilege having been committed by the Government by issuing general orders preventing representatives of associations from entering into Government Estate and making representation to the Assembly through me on the New Elementary Education Scheme on 14th July 1953, and the matter may be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

May I know what Mr. Rangaswami Reddiar wants to say on this matter.”

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, ever since the introduction of the modified scheme of elementary education, there is widespread agitation in this State, rightly or wrongly, protesting against the Government policy.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let not the hon. Member go into the merits of the education policy of the Government. I want to know how this can be taken as a privilege motion.”

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ Yes, Sir, this is a privilege motion. We are residing in the two hostels within the compound of the Government Estate and representatives of several associations want to enter into the Government Estate, meet the hon. Members including myself and present petitions through the hon. Members of the House. On 14th July 1953 particularly, all people trying to enter into the Government Estate were prevented by the police, thereby preventing them from making any representation to the hon. Members of this House. After all we are the representatives of the people.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I take the representatives of associations as strangers and they are non-Members. The contention of the hon. Member is that strangers also have some privileges. Will he please explain how the privileges of hon. Members is affected? ”

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ It is not a question of privilege on the part of strangers. It is a question of privilege on the part of Members of this House.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It becomes a privilege motion if hon. Members are prevented or molested. There is no such thing for strangers. The Speaker has power to allow or not to allow all these visitors.”

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SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" As Members of this House we are entitled to receive representations from the people and a number of Members are staying in the two hostels within the compound of the Government Estate."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Strangers being prevented from entering the compound does not come under privileges of the hon. Members. Will you please explain whether such a case has been considered as a privilege motion in any Parliament."

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" The point is, it is one thing to enter into the Assembly or near the Assembly and it is totally a different thing to enter the Government Estate and approach the Members."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The privilege is only for the Members and not for strangers."

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" The privilege of the Members is to receive representations from the public."

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is not privilege. The privilege does not go so far. If the hon. Member is prevented or molested, it comes under privilege. The contention of the hon. Member is that some representatives of certain associations were prevented from entering the Government Estate. That does not come under the privileges of Members."

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" We are entitled to receive deputations from outsiders. Sir, after all we are representatives of the people and we are here to receive representations from the people. It is a right and privilege on the part of hon. Members and if that right is denied by preventing the people from making representations, I complain, Sir, that there is breach of privilege."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Will you kindly point out whether it is considered as a breach of privilege in any Parliament in the world? "

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" Perhaps you want a precedent whether such a thing has happened in any part of the world."

MR. SPEAKER :—" In any part of the world or in any world. (Laughter.) We believe in seven worlds. Give me any reference to any books."

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" So, you want me to show whether a similar situation has arisen anywhere. I do not know any place where both the Assembly and the hostels are in the same compound. Unfortunately here both the Assembly and the hostels are in the Government Estate and people are prevented

[Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar] [18th July 1953]

from approaching the Members and making representations. Sir, there are two points. After all Hon. Ministers are responsible to the legislators and we, the legislators, are not in the strict sense responsible to the electorate the moment elections are over, because there is no right on the part of the electorate to recall us or question us once we are elected. That should not be the spirit. We should have the right to receive representations and the people should have the right to make representations and this right has been effectively prevented by issuing instructions to the police. On 14th July 1953 at about 10 a.m. some people wanted to meet me to make representations regarding the modified elementary education and they were not allowed to do so. I feel therefore the privileges of Members are thereby violated by the Government and it is a clear case for taking it up as a breach of privilege of Members. So far as the precedent is concerned, I do not think similar situations would have arisen elsewhere so far except in our unfortunate State. I do not think this kind of introduction of modified scheme of elementary education without consultation of the representatives of the people by one order on one fine morning would have taken place elsewhere. No such agitation also would have taken place. Therefore I submit that this matter should be referred to the Committee of Privileges to go into the question of the orders issued by the Government preventing people from entering the Government Estate and making representations to the Members."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" On a point of information, Sir. I want to know whether we are discussing the right of the public to enter the Government Estate or the right to enter this House to make representation to hon. Members."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have read the motion."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" If public were prevented from contacting the Members in the Government Estate and making representations to them, then I think a very valuable right is being denied to the Members by the police barring entry of the public even at the gates of the Government Estate."

10-41
a.m. MR. SPEAKER :—" The public have no privilege like hon. Members of the House."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Mr. Speaker, my submission is that the privilege motion given notice of by my friend Sri Raghava Reddiar . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not 'Raghava Reddiar' but 'Rangaswami Reddiar'."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Thank you, Sir. That motion is in order. After all, Sir, we are here as representatives of the people. As their representatives we have got certain rights

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and liabilities. To voice forth their grievances we have all come here to Madras. From different parts in the mufassal we come and meet here in Madras as Members of the Legislature. It is the people who have sent us here. When such is the case, is it any wonder if any association of the public were to come to us here in Government Estate and represent to us their grievances, so that we may bring it to the notice of the House? Inasmuch as they were prevented from doing so on 14th July 1953 by an order of the Government, I do submit that it amounts to depriving us of the right to hear our representatives. It amounts to an infringement of the privilege of us, hon. Members of this House. Therefore I submit that this privilege motion must be admitted and duly considered by the Committee of Privileges."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I beg of hon. Members to fight in a straightforward manner if they wish to be reasonable. There is no point gained in bamboozling one another. This situation was created on account of open appeals and threats and statements made which were intended to organize a demonstration in the Assembly premises. (Interruption). Let me finish. And if on that day any orders were promulgated or carried out into effect, they were intended to prevent such demonstrations, which hon. Members may well know and which is *not* now presented as the issue. What is now sought to be presented is that some hon. Members who live within this Government Estate were prevented from getting legitimate information and representations from members with whom they are connected and that thereby an infringement of privileges has taken place. That is the technical way in which the issue is now put before the House. That is why I appeal, let us be straightforward with one another. I shall explain. Let me now take the proposed aspect of the matter to be considered, namely, that members living in the Legislators' Hostel were entitled to receive the people as they liked notwithstanding the promulgated orders. I submit, Sir, that hon. Members have no doubt a right to receive representations from the public. It is not called a privilege. It is a right. If the question is whether they have a right to do so, I say they have it in the fullest measure to contact their friends and take their representation. But if they are to do so *within* the Assembly precincts, when there is a prohibitory order, I submit, Sir, that they lose that particular right. They could have met their representatives elsewhere where the order was not in force. What was the situation here on the said day? Hon. Members may be well aware of the facts. There were open threats and appeals. A prohibitory order was enforced to ensure public safety. When an order has been issued, it has got to be enforced. If hon. Members who live here were to talk to their own constituents in the verandahs of the House, even then, Sir, I submit, they would be bound by the limitations placed on other grounds on the public situation. The law is intended to be carried out and orders are to be carried out in the sense and in a sincere sense

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [18th July 1953]

as we all know. Where there is a breach of a promulgated order, the law will certainly come to the rescue of the officers who enforce the law to prevent such a breach. The matter is very simple. It is not a privilege of the members of the House to live within the Assembly precincts and call a crowd in when there is a prohibitory order preventing such crowds."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Has the hon. Member Sri Deivasigamany anything to say?"

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—"I object to the word 'crowd' used by the Hon. Chief Minister. We were only saying that members of some public associations who came to see us were prevented from doing so, in view of the prohibitory order within the Assembly precincts."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Has the hon. Member read the appeals in respect of which the people came?"

MR. SPEAKER :—"I will now read the motion given notice of by Sri Rangasami Reddier again. It reads as follows :—

'I complain of a breach of privilege having been committed by the Government by issuing general orders preventing representatives of Associations from entering into Government Estate and making representation to Assembly through me on the New Elementary Education Scheme on 14th July 1953 and the matter may be referred to the Committee of Privileges.'

"The hon. Member has not made out a *prima facie* case. I rule that this is not a breach of privilege."

(2) ARREST AND DETENTION OF SRI N. K. PALANISWAMI, M.L.A.

MR. SPEAKER :—"I will now take up another privilege motion given notice of by the hon. Member Sri K. P. Gopalan which runs as follows :—

'I beg to enclose herewith a copy of the representation made by my colleague Sri N. K. Palaniswami, dated 22nd May 1953. The representation *inter alia* gives facts showing the insulting behaviour of the Police in the arrest and detention of an honourable colleague of mine Sri N. K. Palaniswami when he led a deputation to the Chief Minister on 17th May 1953. I consider the offensive behaviour of the police towards my colleague and his arrest, constitute a grave infringement of the privileges of a Member and therefore of the House of the State Legislature of which he is a part. I therefore give notice of moving the following motion of privilege :—

"Resolved that the offensive behaviour of the Police of Dharapuram and the arrest and detention of Sri N. K. Palaniswami be referred to the Committee of Privileges of the Assembly."

"I wish to know from the hon. Member whether it was an 'arrest' or 'detention'."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—"Detention for five hours, Sir. This is a very important matter, Sir . . ."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ I received a copy of the representation only yesterday and I have called for the exact particulars. As such I think it is not necessary to dispose of this item now.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ No, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member gave me the representation yesterday and I immediately passed it on to the Hon. Chief Minister. The Chief Minister has called for relevant particulars. I think the motion could be discussed on Monday. Is that agreeable to the hon. Members.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Yes, Sir.”

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER :—“ We were discussing yesterday . . .”

SRI M. PALANIANDI :—“ Sir, as the Council would be meeting from Monday (20th July) onwards, I would like to know what has happened to my adjournment motion.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member could have come to my Chamber. I could have explained.

“ Yesterday we were discussing clauses 3 and 4 of the Andhra State Bill.

“ It had been represented to me yesterday that I had not allowed any opportunity for the Kannadiga friends from Bellary district to speak on the Bill. Hitherto I have been allowing hon. Members to speak on party basis but now I shall allow hon. Members in view of this representation, to speak on linguistic basis. (Laughter.) The hon. Member Sri Sirasappa may now speak.”

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—“ ஸார்; திங்கட்கிழமை யாவது இந்த அவசரத் தீர்மானத்தை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவீர்களா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ நீங்கள் இப்பொழுது கேட்பது பார்லிமென்டரி முறை அல்ல. தயவு செய்து என்னுடைய ரூமுக்கு வாருங்கள். உங்களுடைய வாதத்தை நன்றாகக் கேட்கிறேன். இல்லென்ற சப்ஜெக்டைப் பற்றி பேசும்போது மற்றொரு சப்ஜெக்டை இங்கு கொண்டு வந்து நீங்கள் பேசினால் அது பார்லிமென்டரி முறையல்ல என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். தயவு செய்து பார்லிமென்டரி முறை பிரகாரம் நடக்கும்படியாக நான் உங்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI IJARI SIRASAPPA :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon. Friend, Sri Pai was telling the House yesterday that the Kannada people here on the floor of the House are in a minority and as we have seen, a number of Andhra friends have spoken about this Bill and only a few of the Kannada Members had a chance of saying anything upon the Bill and that is why I requested

10-50
a.m.

[Sri Ijari Sirasappa]

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you, Sir, to give us a chance to represent our view point to the House in order to meet the points that have been put forth by our Andhra friends regarding the Bill. We would have very gladly supported the amendment of the Government if only the clarification was given to us regarding leaving out Bellary from this Bill. Before this I had already represented to you that the question of Bellary and Bellary taluk has already been settled by the Misra award and I feel that there is no use re-opening that question now once again because that would lead us nowhere. About this a number of my Andhra Friends have referred to the holding of a plebiscite, referendum and things of that sort and I would like to ask Sri Prakasam what is it that is left yet about that question. I wish to ask Sri Varadachari and other Friends what sort of representation is now left for them to make before any Committee or to the Government of India. They have already represented what they have

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, may I know if the hon. Member is making any personal explanation.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I believe he has not spoken yesterday. Has he spoken yesterday? ”

SRI IJARI SIRASAPPA :—“ No, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ He has not spoken yesterday. This is the first time he is speaking.”

* SRI IJARI SIRASAPPA :—“ My hon. Friends seem to feel that the question of Bellary has been kept in abeyance by the Prime Minister. If they wanted somebody to go into that question in the manner they are suggesting, they could have asked for it earlier. We, the Kannadigas of that area thought that the area is a Kannada area and the Andhras had no right to claim it as an Andhra area and even thought of boycotting Misra. He came and the Andhra people waited in deputation on him, presented memoranda and they were heard by him. In that connexion as if to fortify his case, my hon. Friend Sri Varadachari was telling the House that the resolutions passed by panchayat boards and municipalities were not taken into consideration by him. But let me say in that connexion, Sir, that a number of panchayat boards and municipal councils did pass resolutions and forward them to Sri Misra on the Bellary issue and, if I am correct, more than seventy per cent of the panchayat boards and municipalities are in favour of Bellary going into the Kannada area. Sri Prakasam was telling the House that the question of Mysore does not arise regarding this Bill. I would like to tell our veteran Leader, Sri Prakasam, that the Andhra State was to be formed with the undisputed Telugu areas and all the while the district of Bellary comes under the disputed area. I am sure he knows that even earlier. There were disputes, there are disputes now and there will be disputes to-morrow also regarding the district of Bellary if it goes into the Andhra area. My hon. Friend was in the Partition Committee during 1949 and 1950 and he knew about it and they had turned their gaze towards Bellary

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after they had to lose Madras City. There are some good buildings in Bellary and some regional offices are stationed there and for that reason, it is not right that they should try to snatch away Bellary from the Kannadigas. Mention was also made to the revenue records and it was said that the records had been maintained in Telugu for the last one hundred years. That I submit, Sir, is an injustice that the people of the area have been suffering for the last two hundred years, not for hundred years alone. Let me take the case of Madras City; the records are all maintained in English; can Mr. Prakasam say now that because the records are all being kept in English, the British can claim the City and the City belongs to Britain. Stretching that point further, the records in Pondicherry are kept in French and those of Goa in Portuguese and so should the territories be ceded to them and we should have nothing to do with those territories. Let it be remembered that the records are maintained in Telugu and everything is carried on in Telugu in spite of our requests. The criterion of the language of the records will not help my Andhra Friends. I am afraid that cannot be the criterion or the basis for saying that it is a Telugu area and including it in the Andhra State. Let me say, Sir, that all these things arose after they had decidedly to lose the City of Madras. Sri Varadachari was saying that in Bellary there were a number of regional offices and it would be very convenient for the Andhra Government to run the administration. The existence of buildings also, I submit, Sir, cannot be the criterion because it is the will of the people that should be the guiding factor. The people of Bellary wanted to go away to Mysore and they prefer to be with their Kannadiga friends in Mysore rather than join the Andhra State or to remain in the residuary State with the Tamil friends. Representations have been made to Sri Misra, the majority of the Kannada-speaking people sent their representations through various organizations and even a sub-Committee was appointed by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to represent their case before Misra and on a full consideration of the various representations he has given his award and that must settle matters and I request Andhra Friends not to raise that question once again. Sri Thimma Reddi suggested that the Boundary Commission should also go into the question of the three taluks as well as of Bellary. But I must say, Sir, that we, the people belonging to the Kannada area, have claims even in Anantapur and Kurnool districts and as suggested by some friends there are even Kannada areas in the Tamil area also but in order not to increase the unpleasantness between the Kannadigas and the Andhras, we are keeping quiet and I would in a like manner urge my Andhra Friends to be kind enough and to be large-hearted enough to wait for the Boundary Commission to take up and decide the question so that they would be giving over what is really Kannada area to the Kannadigas for the Karnataka State that should be formed. It was pointed out by one Friend that Madakasira is a predominantly Kannada taluk and it could as well be given over to the Mysore State. I say, Sir, we are not

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hurrying up with those matters and we want that the Boundary Commission should deal with the matter and if it is convinced as it will be that it is a Kannada area, it will be bound to say that it ought to go to Mysore State. All sorts of complications could be brought in by making mention of other areas like the Kalyandrug area, Dharmavaram, etc., but the fact is that we do not want to bring in such complications because it will give room for more problems which is likely to hinder progress or the formation of other linguistic States. I would, therefore, like my Andhra Friends to wait for the Boundary Commission leaving out the question of Bellary taluk which has been declared by Justice Misra to be a predominantly Kannada area. The leaders of Karnataka and also the Andhra State have already come to an agreement not to raise the question of the seven taluks which are predominantly Kannada. Why should the Andhras go back upon past agreements and why should they be fighting shy for the three taluks going under the purview of the Boundary Commission? If the Andhra Friends go on raising the issue of the taluk of Bellary even here on the floor of the House when the award has been specifically given upon it, there will be no end regarding the Bellary issue. They made their representations to the Government of India and the Government of India made their announcement and then they wanted a Commission to be sent and a Chief Justice to be sent and finally the appointment of Misra was announced and he came and heard, and found out that it was a predominantly Kannada area and decided that it should go with the rest of the six taluks to Mysore and now they want a referendum or a plebiscite. In the plebiscite if it is decided that the Bellary district should go to Mysore and not to the Andhra State, even then they may raise some other issue and say that they do not want to abide by the plebiscite. Therefore there will be no end to all these things. I suggest that they could as well leave off the Bellary issue for the present and wait for the Boundary Commission to decide upon the disputed taluks.

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a.m.

"The people of the Bellary taluk are Kannada-speaking people who want to go to Mysore and also it is difficult for that taluk to be administered by the residuary Madras State. Mr. Prakasam was referring to that. Sir, hon. Members of this House and the Parliament, the Hon. Ministers of this Government and the Central Government are all servants of the people and the wishes of the people must be carried out. The wish of the people of Bellary that they want to join a territory which is a Kannada territory, must be carried out and the leaders must accept it and must act according to it. Mr. Prakasam himself wants that the wishes of the people must be carried out and the wishes of the people of Bellary are that they should join with their Kannada brethren who will help in forming their own State in the near future. There is nothing wrong in the Government of India announcing that the seven taluks of the Bellary district should go to Mysore which is a Kannada State. Therefore, there is no point in Mr. Prakasam raising any objection to the inclusion of any reference to Mysore in this Bill. We cannot

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force the people of Bellary to remain in the residuary Madras State when they do not like to remain there and there is no use in doing so. The wishes of the people of Bellary must be carried out.

"Regarding this Bill, I have already stated that if only the Bellary question is removed from this amendment, we, the Karnataka people, will gladly support the amendment brought forth by the Government. Yesterday also, I wanted the Hon. Chief Minister to clarify the position and if it is clarified that the Bellary issue is beyond the jurisdiction of this amendment and a definite assurance is given to that effect, we will unhesitatingly support the amendment."

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

SRI K. VARADACHARI :—"Sir, I rise to make a personal explanation with regard to the remarks of Mr. Vinayagam yesterday. I could not catch his actual remarks at that time. But I have since gathered that what he said was that I had issued a pamphlet during the elections, saying that the whole Tiruttani Constituency should go to Tamilnad and all that. I am sorry that he is either misinformed or if he has really seen the pamphlet he has not read it closely. If he does not produce the pamphlet in question which I issued during the elections, he will have to resign his seat in this House, according to his challenge."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"I accept the challenge."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"Mr. Ramalingam . . ."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, the principle underlying the amendment is undoubtedly good . . ."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"I have called Mr. Ramalingam to speak."

* **SRI S. RAMALINGAM** :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஆந்திர மாகாணம் ஏற்படவேண்டும் என்பதைப் பற்றியும் எல்லையில் ஏற்படக்கூடிய தகராறுகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு எல்லைக் கமிஷன் நியமிக்கவேண்டும் என்பதைப் பற்றியும் தஞ்சாவூர் அபிப்பிராயத்தைச் சொல்லுவதற்கு ஒரு தீர்மானம் இப்பொழுது சபையின் முன்பாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் கனம் சி. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் ஒரு திருத்தத்தைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தத் திருத்தத்தில் ஆந்திர மாகாண எல்லையில் இருக்கின்ற சில எல்லைத் தகராறுகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு ஒரு எல்லைக் கமிஷன் வேண்டும் என்றும் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் சபையில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசிய வகையில், தமிழ் பிரதேசத்திலிருந்து வந்த அங்கத்தினர்களும் சரி, ஆந்திர பிரதேசத்திலிருந்து வந்த அங்கத்தினர்களும் சரி, கன்னட தேசத்திலிருந்து வந்த அங்கத்தினர்களும் சரி, எல்லைக் கமிஷன் ஏற்படுத்தவது பற்றி யாருக்கும் ஆட்பாட்டை இருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால் சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலிருந்து வந்த திருத்தத்தைப் பார்த்தால் அதில் பல விதமான சந்தேகங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. அதாவது எந்தந்த இடத்தில் தான் பெருவாரியான அங்கத்தினர்களும் புரிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நானும் அப்படியேதான் புரிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். இந்த சர்க்கார் திருத்தத்தில் இருப்பதாவது 'for making recommendations as to any adjustments that may be necessary in respect of the boundary of the

[Sri S. Ramalingam]

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Andhra State in those areas.' ஆந்திர எல்லைத் தகறறுகளை தீர்ப்பதற்கு என்று இருக்கிறது. உண்மையில் ஆந்திரர்கள் பெல்லூரியிலிருந்து சில பகுதிகளை தங்களுடைய பிரதேசத்தில் சேரவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது என்ற அபிப்பிராயம் அவர்களில் இருக்கிறது. அதைப் போலவே தமிழர்களுக்கும் சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து சில பகுதிகளை தமிழ் ஜில்லாவிற்கு சேரவேண்டி இருக்கிறது என்ற அபிப்பிராயம் இருக்கிறது. சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் ஆறு தாலுகாக்கள் தமிழ் நாட்டில் சேர வேண்டும் என்ற அபிப்பிராயம் சிலருக்கு இருந்து வருகிறது. ஆனால் மசோதாவில் சித்தூரில் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திற்கு எந்த விதமான உரிமையும் கிடையாது என்று நிர்ணயித்து விட்டார்கள். ஆகவே அந்தத் தகறறுரை சுமுகமாகத் தீர்த்துக்கொள்வதென்றால் ஒரு எல்லைக் கமிஷனை நியமித்துத் தீர்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம். இது தான் எங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். ஆனால் இந்த விவாதத்தை புரிந்து கொள்ளாமல் ஏதோ ஒரு திருத்தம் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். உண்மையிலேயே அந்தத் திருத்தம் சபையின் அங்கத்தினர்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தை பொருள்படுத்தக் கூடிய முறையில் இல்லை என்பது தான் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். மேலும் இந்தத் திருத்தம் சம்பந்தமாக காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியில் எந்த விதமான சரியான முடிவுக்கும் வராமல் இஷ்டப்போல் போடச் செய்யலாம் என்ற முடிவுக்கு வந்திருப்பதுத் தெரியவருகிறது. நேற்றைக்கு கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பொது விவாதத்திற்கு பதில் அளிக்கும் போது ஒரு செர்மன் (Sermon) அதாவது ஒரு வாதம் சொன்னார். மாகாணத்தைப் பிரிப்பது என்பது பாஷாவாரி அடிப்படையில் மட்டும் பிரிப்பது இல்லை. அதற்கு பல காரணங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளைக் கொண்டு நிர்ணயிக்க வேண்டி இருக்கிறது. அப்படியே தான் தாங்கள் சென்ற பெங்களூர் காங்கிரஸ் கூட்டத்தில் முடிவு செய்திருக்கிறோம் பாஷாவாரி மாகாணப் பிரிவினை பாஷாவாரி அடிப்படையில் மட்டும் அல்ல, இன்னும் பல அம்சங்களை கவனத்தில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு தான் இந்த முடிவுக்கு வந்திருக்கிறோம் என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். அது மட்டுமல்ல; அவர் பேசும்போது கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியைக் கூட தாக்கி பேசி இருக்கிறார். அதாவது கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சி கூட பாஷாவாரி மாகாணத்தைப் பிரிக்கவேண்டும் என்று ஒரு முடிவிற்கு வரக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றும் அதில் ஏதோ இருக்கிறது என்றும் குறிப்பிட்டார். காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியில் இந்த பாஷாவாரி மாகாணப் பிரிவினையில் ஒருமுகமான அபிப்பிராயம் ஏற்பட முடியவில்லை. ஆகவே இந்த திட்டத்தில் ஏதோ ஒரு ஒட்டை இருக்கிறது என்பதாகத் தான் தெரிப வருகிறது. உண்மையாகவே அவர்களுடைய திட்டத்தில் சரியான அபிப்பிராயம் இருந்தால் அந்த திட்டத்தில் ஏற்றுமை கூண்டிருக்க முடியும். பிறகு ஒரு சரியான தீர்மானத்தை சபையின் முன் வைத்திருக்க முடியும். ஆகவே இந்தப் பிரிவினைக்கு பாஷை அடிப்படையில் மட்டும் இல்லை. வேறு காரணமும் இருக்கிறது. உண்மையான காரணங்கள் இருந்தால் இந்த வசையில் மாகாணத்தை பிரிக்க யோசனையை கொடுத்து இருக்கலாம். சரியான அபிப்பிராயம் இல்லாததால் தான் இஷ்டப்படி போட்டுக்கு விடலாம் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் திருத்தத்தின்படி தமிழர்களும் ஆந்திரர்களும் சண்டை பிடித்துக் கொள்ளலாம், தெலுங்கர்களும் கன்னடியர்களும் சண்டை பிடித்துக்கொள்ளலாம். அந்த முறையில் தான் இந்த சர்க்கார் திருத்தம் வந்திருக்கிறது. ஆகவே கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கக் கூடிய திருத்தத்தை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டால் அது திட்ட வட்டமாக இருக்கிறது; அது ஆந்திரர்களுக்கும், தமிழர்களுக்கும், மைசூர் கன்னடியர்களுக்கும் நல்லதாக இருக்கும். Residuary Madras-க்கும் மைசூருக்கும் இருக்கக் கூடிய எல்லையையும் இன்னும் மற்ற தகறறுகளையும் தீர்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம். அந்தந்த கிராமங்களில் தொடர்ந்தால் போல் இருக்கக் கூடிய பாஷாவாரி பிரதேசத்தை அந்தந்த பிரதேசத்துடன் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம். அதன்படிதான் எல்லையை நிர்ணயிக்கவேண்டும். அந்தந்த கிராமங்களிலுள்ள மக்கள் எந்தந்த பாஷையைப் பேசுகிறார்களோ அந்தந்த பாஷையைச் சேர்ந்த பிரதேசத்துடன் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம். அந்த அடிப்படையில் எங்கள் திருத்தம் அமைந்திருக்கிறது. எங்கள் திருத்தத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் எல்லையில் இருக்கக் கூடிய தகறறுகளை கண்டிப்பாக தீர்க்க முடியும். இருக்கும் சண்டை சச்சரவுகளை சுமுகமாக தீர்க்க முடியும்.

18th July 1953]

[Sri S. Ramalingam]

இல்லாவிட்டால் கண்டை சச்சரவுகளை சுமுகமாக தீர்க்க முடியாது. இப்பொழுது எல்லையில் தகராறுகள் இருக்கின்றன என்றும் அதை சுமுகமாகத் தீர்க்கவேண்டும் என்றும் எல்லோரும் பேசுகிறார்கள். ஒரு சிலர் மட்டும் தங்ளுடைய கட்சியைப்பற்றி சொல்லிக்கொள்வதற்காகத்தான் பிரமாதமாக ஆட்சேபணைகளைக் கிளப்புகிறார்கள். உண்மையிலேயே ஜனநாயக முறையில் பிரிக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் எந்தப் பகுதி மக்கள் எந்த பாஷையில் பேசுகிறார்களோ அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் தான் அந்தப் பகுதிகளைச் சேர்க்கவேண்டும். அந்தந்த பாஷையைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களை அதாவது தமிழர்களை சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திற்கும், தெலுங்கர்களை ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்திற்கும், கன்னடியர்களை மைசூருக்கும் சேர்க்கவேண்டும். அதைத் தான் நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்தையும் தனித்தனியாக எடுத்து அந்த கிராமத்தில் எந்த பாஷையை அதிகமாக பேசுகிறார்களோ அந்த பாஷை மக்களை கணக்கெடுத்து அதற்குத் தகுந்தாற் போல் இருக்கின்ற பிரதேசத்தில் சேர்க்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுது தான் எல்லைத் தகராறுகள் இல்லாமலும் கண்டை சச்சரவுகள் இல்லாமலும் ஆந்திர மக்கள் ஆந்திர தேசத்துடனும், தமிழ் மக்கள் தமிழ் தேசத்துடனும், கன்னட மக்கள் கன்னட தேசத்துடனும் சேர்ந்து சுமுகமான முறையில் மாகாணத்தை பிரித்துக்கொண்டு எதிர் காலத்தில் தங்கள் தங்கள் அபிவிருத்திகளை பூர்த்திசெய்து கொண்டு சுமுகமாக வாழ முடியும். அப்பொழுது தான் அவர்களில் தேசிய உணர்ச்சி பெருகி, நாகரீகமாகவும், தங்களுடைய கலாசாரத்திலும், பொருளாதாரம், சலீல, முதலியவைகளில் தங்களுடைய நலனை பெருக்கக் கூடிய முறையில் தங்களுடைய ராஜ்யத்தை நடத்திக் கொள்ள முடியும். இன்றைக்கு சர்க்காருடைய திருத்தத்தைப் பார்த்தால் அவரவர்கள் கண்டை சச்சரவுகள் போட்டுக் கொண்டு மண்டையை உடைத்துக் கொண்டு மக்களை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்படும் போல் இருக்கிறது. எதிர் காலத்தில் தங்களுடைய எண்ணம் நிறைவேறாமல் இருக்கும்படியான முறையில் இருக்கிறது சர்க்காருடைய திருத்தம். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் தங்களுடைய திருத்தத்தை பரிசீலனை செய்து அவர்களுடைய திருத்தத்தை திட்ட வட்டமாக அமைத்து ஆந்திர தேசத்திற்கும் கன்னட தேசத்திற்கும் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லையை நிர்ணயித்து தொடர்ந்தாற் போல் இருக்கக்கூடிய பிரதேசங்களை ஒன்று சேர்த்து தனித்தனியாக தேசத்தை அமைத்து பெருவாரியான மக்கள் அவரவர்களுடைய பாஷைகள் இருக்கக் கூடிய பிரதேசத்தில் இருக்கும்படியாக எல்லை கமிஷனை அமைத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு ஒரு திருத்தம் கொண்டு வந்தால் அதை ஏற்றுக் கொள்வதற்கு ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை. இந்த முறையில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். சித்தூரில் இருக்கும் தமிழர்களுக்கு கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியின் சார்பில் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன். கம்யூனிஸ்ட்கள் தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள ஒரு அங்குலத்தைக் கூட ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்திற்கு விடப் போவதில்லை. அதைப் போலவே மற்ற தேசமாகிய ஆந்திர தேசமோ அல்லது கன்னட தேசமோ அந்த தேசத்திலுள்ள ஒரு அங்குல இடத்தையாவது நாங்கள் அதிகமாக கேட்கப் போவதில்லை. எல்லோரும் சுமுகமாக பிரிந்து போக தமிழரும் ஆந்திரரும் கன்னடியரும் ஆக மூவரும் சேர்ந்து உட்கார்ந்து சிந்தித்துப் பார்த்து சுமுகமாக ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வந்து அதை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் மேற்கொண்டு நம்முடைய காரியங்களைச் சுமுகமாக செய்ய சாதகமாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI H. RAMALINGA REDDI :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government of India have decided that the whole of Bellary taluk should go to Mysore State on the recommendation of Justice Misra but the same Government left it to the Andhra legislators of this House to decide on the location of the Capital of the new State. In the first of these instances a matter involving the location of one lakh and eighty thousand people of Bellary had been left to the decision of one man. There is no sanity or wisdom in this. I should like to deal with the report of Justice Misra in some detail. For the investigation of the linguistic

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composition of the area, which was one of the terms of reference, Justice Misra took the 1951 Census figures as the basis. The Andhra section of the people contended that it was not a reliable census for various reasons put before him. If we compare the two sets of figures, one supplied by the Government as has been published, and the other supplied by the Census Department, it is evident that there is a difference of about 4 per cent. This is a fact which goes to show that it is not safe to rely on the 1951 Census figures. Perhaps, it was only on account of this that Justice Misra announced publicly that he would visit some of the villages for purposes of verification. There is also another fact that he himself has stated in his report, namely, that he was not satisfied with the material supplied to him by a large number of people not less than a thousand in number. He has also stated in his report that short of holding a plebescite it would be impossible to decide on which side the support of the people lay.

"In this connexion, I would like to refer to a fact which Justice Misra has overlooked, namely, the important resolution which had been passed by the Bellary Municipal Council. He says that it does not reflect public opinion. Though a number of panchayat boards in the eastern firkas of Bellary also had passed resolutions favouring the inclusion of Bellary taluk in the Andhra State, these resolutions also, he holds, do not reflect the opinion of the people concerned in those firkas.

"Lastly, a local Member of the Legislature, Sri Gangappa told Justice Misra that he contested the election on this issue during the last general elections. For this, the answer of Justice Misra was that the result of the election had not been decided on a linguistic basis as Sri Gangappa had issued a pamphlet that he would not harm the interests of the Kannadigas if he were to be elected and therefore the argument that it was fought on a linguistic basis did not hold good. The linguistic issue was there and the election had been decided on this basis. In addition to this, I am surprised that we have not been able to convince Justice Misra that the 1951 Census figures are not to be relied upon sufficiently.

"From the point of view of administrative convenience, Justice Misra says that Bellary should be included in Mysore State. The extent of a district in Mysore State ranges from about 1,900 square miles to 4,500 square miles. He therefore wants that Bellary should be included in the Mysore State as the headquarters of the six western taluks to be added to Mysore as there is no other proper place for the district headquarters.

"But, Sir, I would like to submit that if Alur, Adoni, Rayadurg taluks and the three firkas of Bellary taluk along with Pattikonda and Dhone of Kurnool, and Gooty and Kalyandurg taluks of Anantapur are formed into a district, it could be made into a sizable district with headquarters at Bellary.

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at the dam-site. Hospet is even now the headquarters of the Assistant Collector. A small township has come into existence at the dam-site and all the buildings required for the location of offices and for accommodating the staff can be found there. I am only surprised at the remarks of Justice Misra that there is not sufficient accommodation at the dam-site to locate the headquarters. In fact there are enough buildings there even to accommodate the temporary capital of the new Andhra State. One of the wishes of the Andhras was to locate the temporary Capital at Bellary town if it had been included in the new Andhra State.

"I must submit, Sir, that if Alur and Adoni taluks are included in Kurnool district, the people of those taluks will be put to very great inconvenience and difficulties. From the point of view of administration of justice, these taluks—Alur and Adoni—contribute more than 50 per cent of the cases—civil and criminal—of the existing Bellary district. If these two taluks were added on to Kurnool district where judicial work is already heavy, we will be putting a great strain on the judicial administration of that district. Besides, with the exception of Nellore district, Kurnool is the biggest district in the Andhradesh. Hence there is every need to form a separate district including the taluks of Alur, Adoni, Rayadrug, Bellary, Moka and Rupanagudi firkas of Bellary taluk, Gooty and Kalyandrug taluks of Anantapur district, and Pattikonda and Dhone taluks of Kurnool district. From the point of view of revenue administration also, we have to take into consideration the fact that the work of the Revenue Department in Alur and Adoni taluks is very heavy as they are the rich revenue-yielding taluks of Bellary district. The people of those taluks will be put to very great difficulties and inconvenience if they are made to go to the revenue headquarters at Kurnool. Further, I am afraid that as the temporary Capital of the new Andhra State is proposed to be located at Kurnool, the revenue headquarters of Kurnool district will be shifted to Nandyal and this will result in causing more difficulties and inconvenience to the people of Alur and Adoni taluks. I therefore strongly plead for the formation of a new district comprising of the areas mentioned by me in the earlier portion of my speech with Bellary town as its headquarters.

"Even from the point of view of cultural affinities, Bellary has got everything to do with the Rayalaseema and Circar areas. The name 'Rayalaseema' has been associated with the Rayalaseema Mahasabha which took its birth at Bellary. Before that the Rayalaseema area was called the Ceded districts area.

"The commercial and business activities of Bellary are all connected with the rest of the districts in the Rayalaseema and the Circars and not with the Mysore State.

"Bellary is also the birth place of the Andhra Nataka Kala Pitha Maha who had produced a number of dramas. Bellary is the seat of dramatic art, for the whole of Andhradesh."

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MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member's time is over. Mr. Govinda Rao will now speak.”

* SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when a new State is carved out, it is but natural that there will be disputes on both sides of the borders, as we see now. With regard to such disputes, the Communists' standpoint is that the border can be drawn only on the basis of contiguity, on the basis of language, with the village as the basic unit and ascertaining the will of the people on both sides of the border. In this connection, Sir, I must refer to the remarks of the Hon. the Chief Minister in reply to the debate on the general discussion. He was saying that the Communists are now supporting the national demand of the Andhra people because they are afraid they will lose their ground in the Andhradesh, if they do not support the nationality question, and that Marxism does not accept this nationality problem at all. With all respect to the knowledge of the Hon. the Chief Minister about everything on the face of the earth, I should say, Sir, very humbly that the less he talks of Marxism the better it would be for all of us. The nationality problem has been a subject-matter for discussion among all Marxist parties in the world for a very long time. In the recent past, every party is closely discussing this question. In the Soviet Union, a solution to this problem has been found for the first time by Marshal Stalin. The Soviet Union has been organized on the basis of nationalities and unity has been achieved in that country in spite of the fact that there are many nationalities there.

“ Coming to the amendments under discussion before the House, I would like to refer to the amendment moved by the Government in particular. We would have readily accepted the Government amendment if only the Government have stated that questions relating to the entire border line can be taken into consideration and there would have been no difficulty. But unfortunately the Hon. the Chief Minister said that certain disputes on the border would be taken into consideration and not all. This is the reason for the grave apprehensions in our minds. When the question of Bellary comes up, the Hon. the Chief Minister says, ‘ Well, Sir, in your own interest, do not jeopardise or spoil your case by asking me to specifically mention the name of Bellary in this connection.’ We are afraid, Sir, that the Boundary Commission will be appointed only with regard to disputes relating to Tirutani only and that other disputes will be left out. The Hon. the Chief Minister might have understood the position in a particular way. The amendment as suggested by the Government is very vague. To-morrow when the Bill goes up to Parliament, we do not know what the attitude of the Central Government will be. They may not know at all whether the Hon. the Chief Minister meant that all these questions were included in this general amendment.

11-30 a.m. “ We do not know what attitude the Central Government is going to take and if at all the Hon. the Chief Minister meant all

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these questions to be there in that general amendment and if in spite of that to-morrow it is left vague when the Bill goes to Parliament, there is no guarantee that this matter will come up at all, for consideration by Parliament. So we are very much doubtful whether the Boundary Commission to be appointed is only for the purpose of deciding the future of places like Tiruttani and not for deciding the disputes with regard to Kolar or Bellary or other areas. One might say: 'Sir, you are referring to Kolar. It is a question which relates to the formation of Visala Andhra'. Similarly, when certain members refer to the question of Berhampore in Orissa, then also it is said that it is a question of Visala Andhra and that it cannot be taken up now. It is but natural, Sir, that when a new State is carved out, all the claims of Andhras to the contiguous areas of Orissa, Hyderabad or Mysore come up for consideration. I know the claims of the Andhras, in particular to Parlakimedi area. If we go through the O'denell Committee's report prepared at the time of the formation of the Orissa State, we find that the entire estate of Parlakimedi, which belongs to the Raja of Parlakimedi and which is predominantly a Telugu-speaking area, was annexed to Orissa State on the ground the Raja happened to be an Oriya Raja, on the ground he happened to have some relations at Puri in Orissa and on the ground he was a liberal Zamindar who was looking after the interests of the peasants sympathetically. That was the argument advanced in the O'denell Committee's report. So it is but natural that portions which have been unjustly taken away from the Andhra State should come back to Visala Andhra. If one says that this is not the proper occasion to press for the formation of Visala Andhra, well, I can understand that. At the same time I should say that the question of the border areas between the Andhra State, the Mysore State and the residuary Madras State stands on a different footing. Now that the entire question is coming up, Sir, there should be no difficulty for the Government to take up the matter in right earnest and include at least Kolar, Bellary and the entire border area between the three States in the Andhra State Bill. There should be absolutely no difficulty to appoint a Boundary Commission for carving out the boundaries between these three States. The scope of the Boundary Commission should not be left vague. It must definitely be mentioned that the entire border area between these States should be taken up for consideration. If the Government are prepared to give such an assurance, then there will be no difficulty at all. Unfortunately Sir, the present form in which the amendment is given is not acceptable to us for the simple reason that we apprehend that it refers to questions like Tiruttani and nothing else."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, we are discussing one of the very important clauses in this Andhra State Bill. At certain moments in our discussion feelings of bitterness were roused, harsh words were exchanged and claims and counter claims were made. It looked as though in this House itself our friends Mr. K. Vinayakam and Mr. Varadachari had some challenges

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and counter-challenges. On the whole, I should say that the discussion on this very crucial point has gone in a very friendly spirit. I hope that in future also we would carry this spirit in the face of small differences that would probably arise and try to settle our problems in a brotherly way. The boundary problem is not a very difficult question at all if we keep in mind the principle on which we base our claim to linguistic provinces. The claim to a linguistic Province based on certain fundamental principle of language is by itself a decisive point in the demarcation of the boundaries. First of all we had taken some steps for the formation of a separate State and then almost every party demanded that a Boundary Commission should be set up to demarcate the boundaries between the States that are to be formed. If we go through the amendments that have been given notice of, it is really very surprising to find that a number of the amendments go to the very root of the problem. We make it appear that we are sitting here as though we are a Boundary Commission by ourselves who are going to decide the whole problem in this House itself. For the past thirty years there have been particular decisions by particular majority parties in the States and some of these amendments run counter to those decisions themselves. All those areas which are claimed by particular linguistic groups are sought to be removed from one State or the other for the simple reason that there is some amount of 'indistinctness' in that portion of the territory. If we look at the question from that point of view we must remember that every State that has to be formed or that has already been formed will have a bi-lingual area even after the Boundary Commission decides the question in the best possible manner. Now, these bi-lingual areas will exist even if Mr. Varadachari and Mr. Vinayakam go in for a battle-royal to decide the boundaries in the best possible way. The question is in what friendly and scientific manner the matter can be decided to the best advantage of all the States. Whenever the Government commit a mistake, it is but natural that the mistake will be countered by another mistake. The Government have committed a mistake in respect of Bellary. I only wish that the Government do not commit any such mistakes in the future. (Interruption by the Hon. the Chief Minister). The Government do not help those who want to help them. They get into the mud and want to come out clean. But when they find that they cannot get out of it, they get into some other pit. The Central Government have created problems where they did not at all exist and now they are trying to face those problems in an entirely different way. I am only sorry that they are going to create many more problems which cannot be solved and which will create only bitter feelings and bad blood. If the question is approached with certain fundamental principles, I am sure the Government can decide this problem very easily in the best interest of the people of all the States and keep the position of the minorities also safe.

" At the time the Communist Party asked for the formation of linguistic provinces, it said that the Andhra State should be

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formed immediately with eleven districts and three taluks of Bellary district in the first instance and that a boundary commission should be appointed to go into, and decide, the question of boundaries. When the Communist Party referred to eleven districts and three taluks, it did not, and even to-day does not, mean that there are no Tamil areas in Andhra State or Telugu areas in the residuary State or Mysore State or Kanarese areas in the Andhra or the residuary State. It was made clear and very properly too that the eleven districts and three taluks were suggested only as a temporary thing for the immediate formation of the Andhra State and that afterwards a boundary commission should be appointed to settle the boundaries.

“Immediately after the announcement about the formation of the new State, passions were sought to be roused on the border by quite a number of people. We have seen such attempts even in this House. I am really sorry for the statement of Mr. K. Vinayakam that the claims of the Andhras over certain portions in Salem, North Arcot and Chingleput, etc., are a farce. Referring to Chittoor district, he even said that Andhras came and contaminated the area as though it was cholera or plague. Mr. Vinayakam is a well-educated gentleman. Just as he has said that Mr. K. Varadachari is a civilized Andhra, he is a civilized Tamilian. There is no doubt that he is a well-educated and civilized gentleman. It was made clear in his speech that historically certain things were existing in Chittoor and that, on account of Andhras coming and contaminating, the atmosphere became dirty. I am only sorry that such propaganda has contaminated and poisoned the atmosphere of our State, the result of which we are now witnessing. Hereafter at least Mr. Vinayakam and his friends need not descend to such a low level of talk but keep within limits, so that we may be enabled to argue points in a spirit of friendship and brotherhood and come to an agreement or settlement. The boundary commission will have to come and we will have to place our points before it. The manner and the method in which we place our points before the commission is very important. The methods that are being adopted now are not proper or congenial for the establishment of friendly relations between the two States. I went to Tiruttani, when there was tempo there, to see the atmosphere for myself. I told the Tamilians and Andhras there: ‘Why do you get agitated over the problem? A boundary commission will come and decide the boundaries. The Communist Party, as one of the major parties, will stand behind the Tamilians and Andhras in respect of their claim for predominantly Tamil and Telugu areas respectively. It will certainly not ask for inclusion in the Andhra State of any area in which the predominant language is other than Telugu. It stands for friendly relations among the people.’ I could have made an exciting speech and become a great leader for the moment. But I also know that these things will recoil on me at a later period. Let us be straightforward and think in friendly terms. When one goes and speaks to the ordinary man in words which should not be spoken to him, especially in the manner in

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which an educated gentleman like Mr. Vinayakam did, I am not surprised at what has happened. I do not want to go into that controversy. I am only telling Mr. Vinayakam that the responsibility for what has happened does not belong to people of Mr. Nagi Reddi's type.

"It was said that historical precedents were there for including certain territories within this State or that State. If we go into history, we have to go very deep into it. I know that Dr. Nagan Gouda and Mr. Nagi Reddi will not be able to come to an agreement by delving into history. We cannot say whether Krishnadeva Raya or Bukkha Raya was a Telugu ruler or a Kanarese ruler. Such rulers have done immense good to Rayalaseema. I claim them to be Telugu, and Dr. Nagan Gouda claims them to be Kanarese. I have received a memorandum from certain Kannadigas to the effect that the taluks of Hindupur, Uravakonda, Kalyandrug, Gooty, Madagasira, Dharmavaram, Anantapur and Penukonda belong to them, because historically they were ruled by Kanarese kings. There are some Andhras who claim the whole of the Bellary district which claim we have repudiated from the very beginning. Our claim has always been that there are portions which are both Telugu and Kanarese and that they should be divided very carefully. On historical grounds Mr. Vinayakam is pleading that six taluks of Chittoor district should be added to the residuary State. It has been the claim of Andhras that Madras City is Telugu historically-speaking and that it has been contaminated by people like Mr. Vinayakam. I do not want to enter into past history. I want division in the interests of the people as they exist now. That is how I want this problem to be decided. If we can solve this problem by mutual agreement, we will be setting up a good tradition for the formation of other linguistic provinces in future.

"I come to the amendments immediately. We have given notice of a number of amendments, and among them there are three major amendments which are very important. The Government came forward with their own amendment. It is not acceptable because it is very vague. It is reported in this morning's newspapers that Mr. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister of Mysore, has said that he is not willing to re-open the question of Bellary taluk. Let us face facts as they are. Justice Misra was sent to Bellary not for deciding the question of boundary, but for deciding whether Bellary taluk as a whole should be included in the Andhra State or the Mysore State for the present at the time of the constitution of the Andhra State. So the question of boundary has not been decided. Even Justice Misra himself has said that the boundary question cannot be decided easily without a plebiscite. He has said that in Moka, Rupanagudi and Bellary firkas and Bellary town, neither the Andhras nor the **Kannadigas** form a majority, and that their future cannot be decided by simply going about, talking to the people and receiving memoranda.

"He said that this question could be decided only by taking into consideration the opinion of the people, which can be ascertained by holding a plebiscite. That is the verdict given, and that is

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exactly what the Andhras of the area are asking for. The Andhras say that a plebiscite be held there, and then that area be declared to be included either in the Andhra State or in the Madras State, according to the wishes of the people. The wish of the people is very important. The question is, who forms the majority there. This question has not been decided. This must be decided by a plebiscite. I hope the Government of India will take this matter into consideration and also take into consideration the factor that Justice Misra's report is not a Boundary Commission, and therefore it is not a final report, and that it does not say categorically that 'this is the Kanarese area'. Misra's report has come forward with the acknowledged fact that that area is a bi-lingual area where there is neither Kanarese majority nor Telugu majority. As per Misra's report—the Kannadiga population in Moka, Rupanagudi and Bellary town does not exceed 40,000 whereas non-Kannadiga population is nearly 90,000. Hence, public opinion, i.e., plebiscite will have to be taken into consideration.

"Yesterday, the Hon. the Chief Minister did not come forward with a categorical answer to the question, 'what is a disputed area'. All those disputed areas will have to be taken into consideration by the Boundary Commission. Does disputed area mean only those places where there have been disturbances and claims and counter-claims? Does it not include the area that is now to be demarcated areas between Mysore and Andhra States and areas between Residuary State and Andhra State? What do we mean by the term 'disputed area'. When the Government of India has taken a decision to allocate that part of the Madras State to-day, which forms predominantly a Kanarese part, that is the Bellary taluk, to the Mysore State, and to appoint a Boundary Commission to decide the question of certain of the other Kanarese areas that are there in the Andhra State for the time being, say, Madakasira taluk, Adoni taluk, etc., then it becomes very important and necessary that those areas of the Mysore State which are predominantly Telugu areas, should also be taken into consideration when the Boundary Commission is appointed. That is the specific question of the Andhras to-day, and I say that there need be no trouble in deciding this question. Why should we to-day object to this particular method of deciding the disputed areas? When a particular portion or portions of the Kanarese area are being added on to the Mysore State, which is predominantly a Kannada State, why should not those areas wherein Telugu is predominant, but which are for the time being parts of the Mysore State, be not added on to Andhra State, and a boundary line be not drawn so that this question of disputed areas is solved once and for all? This is a very clear question that is being asked, just as Kannada friends naturally say that a certain portion should go to the Mysore State, just because Mysore State is essentially a Kannada State. So also, the Andhras of the Andhra State and the Andhras of the Mysore State would like to get the Andhra areas in the Mysore State, to their Andhra State, so that the boundary question can be settled once and for all. This is a very sensible demand. This is a small demand. I hope the Hon. the Chief Minister, when he explains

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the position regarding the Government amendment, would certainly help us by telling that the phrase 'in respect of the boundary of the Andhra State in those areas' means also that the boundaries that are there in the Mysore State, and the boundaries that are there in the Residuary State will also be taken into consideration when a Boundary Commission is appointed.

"Sir, the question of minorities is coming up quite often. Mr. Vinayakam said that no Andhra will ever go to the Andhra State from the Residuary State. Why should Mr. Vinayakam say so? I will not say that no Tamilian will go to a Tamilian State. My wish is quite known. Every Tamil majority area will have to go and will go to the Tamil State. It is because I want that a united and culturally and economically strong State should develop on the other side. Then only there will be the tendency to migrate.

"On the question of minorities both Mr. Vinayakam and Andhras on the other side will have to protect the rights of minorities. There is no doubt about it. The rights of Andhras in Madras, Chingleput, Salem, etc., will have to be protected in the same way as the rights of Tamilians in the Andhra State. We shall not come forward and say that no Andhra will ever go to the Andhra State because the capital is so far away. Such arguments can be put forward by Members from Malabar saying that that portion of Tamil Nad adjoining Malabar should be given to them because Madras is far away from them. This is all school boys' arguments. They rouse the feelings of one people against another. These arguments will not help to educate the people in the proper manner. (Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair at this stage). I do hope that Mr. Vinayakam will accept, as it was accepted once, according to press reports, by Mr. Kamaraj Nadar, T. T. Krishnamachari and our Chief Minister, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, that portions of Hosur taluk, Chingleput and North Arcot districts, which belong to the Andhra State being contiguous to the Andhra State, will all be taken into consideration. That is the commonsense point of view. Instead of taking things in that light and in that way, we go on talking in the other way saying that there will not be a single Tamilian who would go to the Tamil State and Mr. Vinayakam goes on saying that no Andhra will ever go to the Andhra State from the Residuary State. This is a form of argument followed by politicians who want to raise their leadership high in the eyes of the people, and who want public opinion to be in their favour. This will not help us.

"Sir, in the end I would say that the Boundary Commission will have to go into the question of Chittoor district, Salem district, Chingleput district, North Arcot district and Bellary district. In Bellary taluk there is the question of plebiscite. The taluks of Alur, Adoni and other places, and the areas in the Mysore State will have to be settled by the Boundary Commission.

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“ There is one amendment about which I should like to say a few words. The amendment has been given notice of by Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi and Sri N. Ramakrishna Ayyar. The amendment reads :—

‘ Provided that the Government of India do take necessary steps to finally settle the boundaries of the Madras, Andhra and Mysore, Orissa, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh States, either by mutual agreement between the States concerned or by a Boundary Commission or Commissions and that the districts concerned may thereupon be reformed accordingly.’

This amendment will do some justice to remove the injustice done previously. I shall refer to one more point. The Boundary Commission Report on the Orissa State can be read by any hon. Member here. He will then understand the manner in which the Andhra portions have been added to Orissa even after having been shown that those portions were Andhra portions. This is explained in the report. The Andhra majority is in those portions. But simply because the Maharaja of Parlakimedi said that those areas should be added on to Orissa, they were added to Orissa. Because the Raja of Parlakimedi wanted those portions to be added on to Andhra, the then British Government and the landlords thought that the opinion of the zamindars, which was against that of the thousands of people who existed there, should be accepted. That was the injustice done.

“ Here is a demand that has been made for a long time past. Here is a chance to fulfil it. I do hope that the Government will take the question into consideration and do justice so that we may not have mutual bickerings in the future. For this reason, I commend these amendments for the acceptance of the House and I hope that we will solve this problem of boundaries in a friendly spirit. I hope also that we will not rouse the passions of the people against each other and try to embitter the feelings between brother Tamilians and Andhras and brother Kannadigas and Telugus. I hope that by solving this problem amicably and in a friendly way, we shall have two neighbourly, brotherly States and strong States, to co-operate with each other in future in building a mutually good Government and in increasing our other relations, economic and cultural, in the best possible way. Thank you, Sir.”

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noon.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I must tell the House that we shall sit now till we finish consideration of this clause or till one o'clock, whichever is earlier. Afterwards, we shall sit from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. From Monday onwards the House will sit from 8-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. at a stretch.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the object of the Bill which is now under discussion is the formation of the Andhra State. As we all know, it is the outcome of an agitation carried on for a very long period of about forty years. Therefore, we have to see whether the object is fulfilled. What is the object? The object is to combine all the Telugu-speaking areas which are contiguously lying and form them into one State. That is why some of our Friends have moved certain amendments dealing with, or including, or mentioning, the names of Hyderabad, Orissa and Mysore. We should, therefore, rectify the borders between Orissa

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and the Andhra State, and the borders between Mysore and the Andhra State. A real difficulty arises only with respect to Mysore and Orissa as they form different linguistic units. The object of the Bill being the formation of the Andhra State, I submit that the revision of the boundaries and frontiers both on the Orissa side and Mysore side also forms an essential factor. It has been understood from the speech made by the Hon. the Chief Minister that the question relating to the borders on the Mysore side and the Orissa side will not form part of any future discussions or the work of Boundary Commissions, but that we shall confine our attention—and the Bill itself confines its attention—to the formation of a State cordoned off into what are called the undisputed areas in the present State of Madras. As I said, there is a difference in the approach. We have been asking for an Andhra State consisting of the Telugu areas within these borders and for rectifying and adjusting the borders. Therefore, I would ask the Hon. the Chief Minister to consider that aspect also. Otherwise, we would not be doing justice to the object with which this Bill has been introduced as a result of a long course of struggle. That is the reason why I ask all hon. Members to give sympathetic consideration to the amendments dealing with that aspect of the question. For example, I would refer to amendment No. 21 which deals in a comprehensive way with the object with which this Andhra agitation was started and which gives an idea of what areas the Andhras want to be included in the territories of the Andhra State.

“ Now, Sir, having said so much as to the general scope of the territories which the Andhra State should have, I come to clauses 3 and 4 which are now under discussion. Clause 3 gives the names of certain districts and taluks which will form the Andhra State, and clause 4 treats of the transfer of territory from Madras to Mysore. Sir, this Mysore is a third party to the whole affair. There is a well-known jurisdic principle that third parties to contracts, strangers to contracts, cannot take advantage. Now, when did this Mysore come into the picture? It was not in the picture at all when Mr. Justice Wanchoo presented his report. Afterwards, between the 7th February, the date on which Mr. Justice Wanchoo presented his Report and the 25th March 1953, the date on which the Prime Minister of India made his statement, Mysore came or butted in. I do not know by what door Mysore came into the picture. But still, we do not know what unseen forces worked, and on the 25th March 1953 the Prime Minister of India made a statement that certain areas in Bellary district would be transferred to Mysore. That was the beginning of the agitation which is deplored both by the Kannada Members and the Telugu Members on the floor of this House. The mistake arose because the Government of India did not follow what Mr. Justice Wanchoo had recommended in his Report. After all, Mr. Justice Wanchoo was as much an officer as Mr. Justice Misra who subsequently came to figure in this scene. Yet, the Government of India, for some overriding political considerations, have not accepted Mr. Justice Wanchoo's recommendation and they have plunged headlong into the recommendation made by Mr. Justice Misra. That

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is the cause of the trouble. The trouble is with regard to Bellary district. Of course, the Telugus have not contended that Bellary is all Telugu. We never went into the historical side also. We could have claimed it, no doubt. In fact, all the Members from Bellary, as you, Sir, may remember—because you were Speaker for the last five years—were speaking, whenever any advantage was wanted, on behalf of Rayalaseema.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The Rayalaseema claim is on the ground of famine and is not a linguistic claim.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Rayalaseema claim is a territorial claim, in fact, affecting the dignity . . . ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ There is no connexion between dignity and the various famine concessions given to Rayalaseema. It is poverty, monsoon and conditions of climate that apply luckily irrespective of languages.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ We all pay our homage to Krishna Deva Raya. That is why we call it ‘ Rayalaseema ’ in order to attach a particular dignity. (Interruption.) The Hon. Sri Nagan Gouda claims him, Sri Viswanatham claims him. I was on another point altogether. When it was a question of fighting for the advantages of Rayalaseema, friends from that district were always claiming themselves to be Rayalaseema people. Really speaking, if it is left to me, I have no quarrel. I would even go so far as to say that there should be no difference between the Kannadigas and the Telugu people. Our script is the same; our traditions are the same; Krishna Deva Raya is common to us both. There is so much in common between us and I only wonder why we are quarrelling about it. But, all the same, when passions are roused and when things are taking a particular shape, it is only proper for Members representing public interests to put forward their views. Now, I began by saying that Mr. Justice Wanchoo’s recommendation was not accepted and Bellary taluk was made a special exception of the investigation and Mr. Justice Misra was sent for investigation.

“ He was sent to enquire into the various factors and to make a fuller investigation as rapidly as possible, and submit a report to the Government of India recommending any minor adjustments that he might consider necessary. It has been conceded and it is written in the report also that Justice Misra went to the area. He went to Bellary. He did not go to Madras. He did not go to the disputed areas and villages even though people from these places wanted him to visit their place. He records in his report that although it was his original intention to go to the disputed areas, he could not do so. His visit to these disputed areas formed part of the fuller investigation which he was called upon to make. Anyway, he dropped his visit to these disputed areas, but went to Bangalore. How did Bangalore come into the picture, I ask, Mr. Speaker? Is it at present a disputed area? He might have gone to Madras, which he has not done. He should have gone to the

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disputed areas, which also he has not done. He went to Bangalore instead and stayed there as the guest of the State Government and things got changed later on. It is a fact which cannot be overlooked. I am not insinuating anybody. These are facts collected from the official records themselves."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I consider it my duty to draw the attention of the Hon. Speaker to what was last observed by hon. Member Sri Viswanatham. I think he let himself into a wrong statement which he ought not to have made. I am glad he himself, without anybody pointing out to him, sees the insinuation contained in his statement."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I know it is a very delicate matter. Supposing a Commissioner is appointed by a Court in connexion with a property dispute and he goes not to the field of dispute but to the plaintiff's house, comes back and writes the report, and if this fact is pointed out, can it be called insinuation? We are only presenting facts. Therefore it is said by most of the Members that it cannot be called an Award. The Hon. Chief Minister himself said that the word 'Award' was used somewhat loosely and that it was only an enquiry report. The Telugu people of the area are only asking for what Mr. Justice Misra himself suggests; namely a plebiscite. Why should anybody fight shy of a plebiscite? If the result of the plebiscite is in favour of the Kannadigas, let them take Bellary even to-morrow or day after to-morrow. If it is in favour of the Andhras, let them take it. I think the Telugu people are demanding a plebiscite possibly because they are sure of their case and my Kannadiga friends are not so sure. As there was no proper enquiry into the matter, the Andhras ask for a plebiscite. Even Justice Misra has declared that nothing short of a plebiscite could settle the question and it is not for Hon. Mr. Hanumanthayya, the Chief Minister of Mysore, to say, 'We shall not allow the Bellary question to be re-opened'. It is not anybody's private affair. Mysore, a third party, came into the picture. That is our objection and that is the cause of the entire trouble. Even now, there is not much to be worried about. We only want a plebiscite with regard to the territories and I very respectfully submit that it is a very reasonable request.

" I will not go into the other matters. I can put forward various arguments to show that certain areas of Bellary which we have mentioned in some of our amendments should really go to the Andhra State. But when I am asking for a plebiscite, I do not like to go into details. I am prepared for it and let the other side also be prepared. If they win in the plebiscite, we shall gladly and willingly and with rose garlands make a present of the area to our Kannadiga friends, who after all are our brothers.

" As regards the Government amendment, yesterday I was making certain suggestions for consideration whether it could be improved so as to include the views of those who were not on the Government side. I happened to give a revised draft to the Hon.

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Chief Minister. I would like to just read it to show how it could be improved. My revised amendment will read as follows :—

‘ A clause should be included in this Part of the Bill to the effect that, as soon as possible after the formation of the Andhra State, the President shall appoint one or more Boundary Commissions for inquiring into the claims and disputes in respect of border areas and for making recommendations as to any adjustments that may be necessary in respect of the boundaries of the States of Andhra, Madras and Mysore.’

Sir, I have included certain phrases in the clause only to clarify what is passing in the mind of the Hon. Chief Minister. What is the Boundary Commission intended for? It has to decide claims and disputes and there is nothing more. What is it that I want? There will be claims and counter-claims. Everybody says that a Boundary Commission must be appointed. If and when it is appointed it has got to enquire into the claims and disputes. Therefore I have included the phrase ‘ claims and disputes in respect of border areas ’. The original amendment says ‘ disputes that have arisen ’. There may be some confusion if we leave it like that. It may refer to some specific items, and it is likely that an order may be passed stating, ‘ The following is the list of disputes that will be referred to the Commission ’. Therefore I have revised the amendment in a general way. Again, it is said in the original amendment, ‘ disputes that have arisen ’. Some disputes might have arisen and might subside after some time, and there will be no necessity to refer such matters to the Boundary Commission. That is why I have revised this part of the amendment. Again, the original amendment refers to only the Andhra State. I have included Madras and Mysore States. The Andhra State has as its border the Mysore and Madras States. There is no doubt about it, and there should be no trouble about it. When we say ‘ Boundary ’, it should certainly include the boundaries of Mysore and Madras States also. That is why I have included Madras and Mysore in the amendment. In doing this, I have got the very high authority of the Prime Minister of India. In fact I took these words and expressions from his statement. This is what he said in a statement issued by him on the 25th March—

“ . . . to recommend such adjustments as may be considered necessary in regard to the boundaries of that State with the residuary State of Madras and the Mysore State.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I think Mr. Viswanatham will be able to tell me the date of the statement. Is it issued before or after the appointment of Justice Misra? ”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ The Prime Minister made that statement on the 25th March. The appointment of Justice Misra does not wipe out the statement of the Prime Minister of India. As a matter of fact, it is in pursuance of that statement all other things happened. Necessarily, that statement was issued before the appointment of Misra. It does not matter very much whether it is before or after Justice Misra’s appointment. Justice Misra did not go to the disputed areas. He only went to Bangalore as the guest of the Mysore State.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Bangalore was 12-2 near and he went there for rest. That is a different matter.”

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* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ He himself does not say so. He said that he went there to hear Mysoris' claims but our Chief Minister says he went there for rest. He went there to receive representations from the Chief Minister of Mysore giving their views but there was no Andhra State to represent the Andhra view. We are helpless. That is our complaint. Instead of multiplying arguments, all that I say is we should make provision for a plebiscite. Why should any reasonable person refuse a plebiscite in disputed areas unless he is so sure that the case is bad? There are certain recognized ways of solving questions like this. Where a dispute like this has arisen, there should be a plebiscite. Once this principle is accepted, it will be easier to settle the issue. Instead of this why take figures of census and say the census figures are wrong, the Telugu-speaking people there were not born there and even if they were born, they were not nourished there and so on? ”

SRI KOTRA BASAVANA GOUD :—“ Does the hon. Member want a plebiscite for Bellary alone or for other areas also? Why then a boundary commission? ”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ My friend from Bellary does not understand the difference between a plebiscite and a boundary commission. I am sorry to say that. The functions of a boundary commission are very wide, much wider than the scope of a plebiscite. But there are certain areas which are now sought to be excluded by hon. Friends here and by the Chief Minister of Mysore from the purview of the boundary commission. That is why I say at least take a plebiscite or include them in the scope of the boundary commission.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ The atmosphere is not favourable for plebiscite.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ My friend here is repeating what Justice Misra, who did not go to the disputed areas, although he was appointed to go there, said. He said that the atmosphere was not favourable and from the facts supplied to him he would recommend Bellary to be given to the Mysore State. If he said that the atmosphere was not favourable, why not you wait for a favourable atmosphere? Why do you give up the idea of a plebiscite, if you agree it is reasonable and stands to reason? It is logic. It is common sense. I only submit to the Chief Minister to have plebiscite in respect of the three firkas mentioned in our amendments. Of course, the amendments in respect of a boundary commission in general stand on a different footing altogether because they will deal with all those boundaries which are contiguous to the Andhra State. And I must thank the Chief Minister for bringing in his amendment because when you say Andhra State boundaries, it really means boundaries of Madras and Mysore. No one could take objection to that. There is no particular snag in it and there is no cobra in the basket.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ You see cobras in our amendments? ”

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* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" No. But the same thing said by one man means one thing but means another if said by another. The word is the same, the dictionary is the same and the letters are the same. But the content and meaning differ with the men who use them. (Laughter.) I have added only one word 'claims'. I have not put in 'claims' displacing 'disputes.' My amendment includes disputes, claims and counter-claims. We require a certain amount of clarification because feelings and suspicions have been roused."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I hope my friend will not object to a little clarification I would like to make by intervening now. Claim includes dispute only if the claim is not accepted. When the claim is made and the claim is not accepted, then it becomes dispute. So what we really want is some proper word and 'dispute' is the proper word according to me and not a unilateral claim made from time to time as occasions arise."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am not referring to unilateral claims or claims and counter-claims or any particular disputes. I am putting in some provision whereby when a claim is made, counter-claim is made and, therefore, a dispute arises, the boundary commission, when it is appointed, may be able to give a decision on it. And I may assure you cent per cent that we will accept that decision whether it goes in our favour or against us."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Therefore, 'dispute' is quite enough and is right also."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The word 'dispute' is not enough, Sir. Some people are content with a shirt on. Others want a coat over it. This trouble has arisen because the Chief Minister of Mysore has made a statement which is reported in this morning's papers."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Surely, Sir, we have been talking too much about the statements made in the Mysore Assembly. The Mysore Chief Minister has a right of his own to make his own statements. We are concerned with claims and disputes here. But we are dealing with the Chief Minister of Mysore in his absence. How can we do that? "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" That is our trouble. The Chief Minister of Mysore came in our absence and put us into this trouble."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" On a point of order, Sir, can any other State Chief Minister make statements concerning this State? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is also no point of order."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The question itself has arisen on a point of order." (Laughter.)

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" On a point of order, Sir, no provision is made in the amendment that is suggested as to how

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Bellary district is to be administered—these six taluks—before a boundary commission is appointed and before a plebiscite is taken. My suggestion is that provision should be made that under no circumstances should these six taluks go to Mysore."

MR. SPEAKER :—" This is also no point of order."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" That is another aspect that my friend is suggesting. This trouble has arisen because we have taken two clauses together. One is for the present case and the other is for a future contingency. There is therefore some confusion about it. The Hon. the Chief Minister is good enough to say that we need not take what the Chief Minister of Mysore has said. I wish it were so. If the Chief Minister wants that we need not take into account the views of the Mysore Chief Minister, I want the Chief Minister of Madras to put our case and not the case of Mysore before the Centre. I am referring to the Chief Minister of Mysore because he has become unnecessarily a party to the transaction. Sitting elsewhere he can talk anything. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: 'He has heard you.') He heard me. In the first instance, he was good enough to say that Hyderabad and Madras spent money and Mysore was getting Tungabhadra as a gift only. When I said 'you have to bear liability', he woke up to it. Even so now I understand that the Mysore Government are willing to bear 30 per cent, when they take 45 per cent benefit from the Tungabhadra Project.

12-30
p.m.

" Who is to represent our case now? The Andhra State has not yet been formed. That is why hon. Member Sri Prakasam said that a third party with whom we cannot speak face to face should not come into this picture. They have now been allowed to come in and all these troubles have arisen. It would have been better if the Mysore Government had been removed from the picture and the Andhra State, the Mysore State and Prime Minister were allowed independently to deal with the matter later. That would have rendered so much passion unnecessary. Therefore may I appeal to the Hon. the Chief Minister to see whether it would be possible to accept our revised amendment. It is not too late now. After all we are only expressing our views. The Parliament has got to discuss the Bill and pass it. There is plenty of time. I am sure the Hon. the Chief Minister is capable of rising to such occasions. Otherwise they would say: 'This is the opinion of the Hon. Chief Minister of Madras. He has said that Bellary ought to go to Mysore.' If the Hon. Chief Minister says it, he should not say it and the Central Government also should not expect him to give any such partisan opinion and that is my request. At least so far as the trouble between Hon. Sri Nagan Gowda and myself is concerned let the Hon. the Chief Minister remain neutral.

" Sir much has been said on this issue. I only want the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Government of India to keep in mind the entire view with which this Bill was introduced. It is the result of the agitation carried on for forty years. The purpose of

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this Bill is to establish a separate Andra State including within it as large a territory as possible which is contiguously outlying on its borders. The Government of India also must consider and give us all the outlying areas which are contiguous, which are Telugu-speaking areas—it may be in the north, it may be in the west or it may be in the south-west. That is why we have moved amendment No. 21 which is very comprehensive. Amendment No. 44 moved by hon. Member Sri Gopala Menon also gives expression more or less to the views we have expressed. It is therefore necessary that these things should be done. I request the Hon. the Chief Minister to separate the question of plebiscite with regard to these small areas from that of the boundary commission. We have been insisting for some time that a separate State of Andhra should be formed. It has been conceded. It is now only a question of taking over. But here before the State is formed a part of the disputed area has been given away to another State. My submission is that the *status quo* must be preserved. What is the use of giving away territories and then going to the boundary commission? What after all is the territory concerned? Merely three firkas. The Andhras say they have got claim. The Kannadigas say, in a really *bona fide* way they have a claim over these firkas. Therefore plebiscite is the only answer to this problem. I therefore want this matter and other matters should be separated. With these remarks I want to enquire of the Hon. the Chief Minister whether he is agreeable to the few changes I have made to the amendment moved by the Government”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ When the Hon. Chief Minister speaks he will give a reply.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ On his statement will depend the course of conduct we will adopt in regard to this matter.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ As I said, the whole of yesterday and this morning was taken for drafting this thing and some time was given to me this morning when it was handed over here. I am going to speak when the time comes and I shall explain my whole position as I feel.”

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject to-day. I would have been glad to have spoken during the general discussion because then I wanted to express my pleasure also on the achievement by the Andhra people of their cherished objective, namely, the Andhra State. Andhras are very proud of their language, they love their language. They say : ‘ దేశభాషలను తెలుసు లెస్స ’.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I correct him, Sir. It is not a question of our saying it, Sir. It is what Krishnadevaraya says in a verse in a ‘ Prabhanda ’.”

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* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I do not see any connexion, Sir. They said that. When I say they said that, the hon. Member says that Krishnadevaraya said it. Evidently, then he was not a Telugu man." (Laughter.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" There is no controversy over it. Krishnadevaraya was a Tulu."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" He was a Tamilian, Sir." (Laughter.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" He was a Tulu. His ancestors established an empire and his capital was at Vizianagaram. He was the foremost of the kings. He wrote literature in Telugu. He expanded the Andhra Empire. That is all, Sir."

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I am very happy this incident has brought forth the part of the country to which he belonged. I think we are all making a mistake in thinking that the Vizianagaram Empire started with Krishnadevaraya. He came to the throne in 1509. But in 1336 the sons of Sangama, Harihara and Bukka and three others established the empire. It is only after they had ruled the country for 150 years and after they had established the famous Kingdom at Humpi—I am happy to belong to that place and come from that place—that Krishnadevaraya came. For these 150 years they kept off the invasion of South India from the North. After that, the original Sangama dynasty was overthrown, not in a very respectable way, by the chief of the armies. One of the ancestors of Krishnadevaraya was that Chief.

" Apart from that decision, I am glad that the Andhras who love their language very much—they have rightly said that Telugu is the Italian of the East—have achieved their objective, namely, the formation of the Andhra State.

12-40 P.M. " But, the same privilege must be given to the other people who love their own language. Sir, the claim has been made on Bellary for conveniences and considerations and other things like that. If you are going to have a linguistic province, then you cannot have any areas where Telugu is not spoken. Other considerations like economics, transport, projects and things like that cannot have consideration. You cannot have a linguistic State and also the conveniences. The Hon. the Chief Minister of this State has said again and again that the country cannot be divided on linguistic basis. There are other considerations which ought to be attended to. (Interruptions from Opposition Benches.) Now the Andhras want to have a linguistic State and also have all the conveniences. ಆವ್ಯ ಕಾವಲ್, ಬಯ್ಯ ಕಾವಲ್! is not possible. You want to eat the cake and have it too. If you want to have the linguistic State, you have to put up with some inconveniences.

" Sir, yesterday I believe, while Sri Prakasam was speaking, the question came about the records that are kept in Bellary in Telugu. It is something about which we complained to the

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Central Government, the British Government, ever since the Congress came to agitate for self-Government, or for Swaraj or Independence. In an area like Bellary where the predominant language is Kannada, merely for the sake of convenience—when all the four districts were ceded by the Nizam, along with the three districts where Telugu was spoken,—Telugu officers and language were imposed on the Kannada areas of Bellary. For a hundred years, people whose mother-tongue is Kannada—I am anxious to tell this so that Mr. Prakasam and others must note—have been compelled to read and write the Telugu language which is not their mother-tongue.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ On a point of order, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ There is no point of order. The Hon. Nagan Gouda will continue.”

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ And now Sir, I know Mr. Prakasam will agree with me that it is an injustice. That has been done from 1805 when the districts were ceded by the Nizam to the British. We have been compelled to read Telugu while our mother-tongue has been Kannada. It was only in 1916 that we made representations and then got Kannada introduced as another language along with Telugu in our district.

“ Now, Sir, Bellary taluk has become the bone of contention. I am not going to take much of your time. But I will content myself with saying this: that in 1920 or 1921 when Kelkar gave his award he definitely gave Bellary taluk to Karnatak Pradesh Congress Committee. That was in 1921. After that, in 1950, the Partition Committee of the Madras Government which consisted of Sri Prakasam, Sri Gopala Reddi, Sri Kala Venkata Rao, Sri Sanjiva Reddi and Sri Madhava Menon, Sri Kumarasami Raja and Sri Bhakthavathsalam went into the question. There was not one Kannada representative there. At that time, that Partition Committee gave Bellary taluk to the Residuary State. Mr. Prakasam who gave at that time a minute of dissent did not say a word about Bellary taluk then.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Will you please read out his minute? ”

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Sir, then Mr. Wanchoo came and made his enquiry. What did he say? He gave also Bellary taluk to the Karnataka area. He said an alternative solution would be to separate the three taluks of Alur, Adoni and Rayadurg here and now and allow ‘ the remaining seven taluks ’, please note, they include Bellary taluk—‘ to form the Bellary district which will be predominantly Kanarese ’. I want members to note that.

“ Then, Sir, after the Kelkar Award, after the Partition Committee and after Justice Wanchoo had given Bellary to Karnataka, Mr. Justice Misra was sent to make an enquiry. It was not at the request of the Kannada people that Mr. Justice Misra was sent.

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Indeed, the Pradesh Congress Committee which met at Hubli just before Mr. Justice Misra was appointed, said that if there was going to be an enquiry, it should be in all the four taluks, (i.e.), the three taluks of Alur, Adoni and Rayadurg and Bellary also. Never did they (the Andhras) protest against the appointment of Mr. Justice Misra. And then Sir, when Mr. Justice Misra came, Mr. Prakasam and Messrs. Kala Venkata Rao, the Secretary of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee, and the President of the Andhra Congress Committee gave memoranda to him and at that time too nothing was said about this. Now, Sir, is it because that Misra's findings went against their desires they complained? They had not made a claim for Bellary before and they made a claim for Bellary only after the statement of March 25th, by the Prime Minister? God alone knows why it was that statement contained a special announcement about Bellary. Somebody perhaps who had taken a special and recent interest in Andhra had also interested himself in Bellary taluk.

“ Sir, we have heard so many members get up and talk against the decision of Mr. Justice Misra; but the figures that have been given by Misra have not been refuted by anybody at all. The report of Mr. Justice Misra is before us, but nobody has been able to criticise it. That is a significant thing. I will tell the House why it is so. Sir, in Bellary taluk, there are 89,000 Kannadigas, which is 52 per cent, and there are 43,000 Telugus—I am giving round figures—which is 25 per cent. This is, taking Bellary taluk without the floating population which includes the population in the jails and those people who are operating and working on the Tungabhadra project. Sir, with that huge difference between 52 and 25 per cent, how can they claim Bellary taluk? Sir, when that demand became something that they could not maintain, then the demand is made for the firkas.

12-59 p.m. “ Now, let us take the firkas of Rupanagudi, Moka and Bellary. Rupanagudi firka has a population of about 16,000, out of which 8,800 are Kanarese (52 per cent) and about 40 per cent are Telugu people. Moka firka has about 57 per cent Kanarese and 35 per cent Telugu people. Bellary firka including Bellary city has 32 per cent Kanarese and 27 per cent Telugu people, the balance 41 per cent comprising Muslims, Maharastrians and others. Therefore, Sir, when their stand on the question of these three firkas became untenable, they took up the question of a corridor. Anybody with a knowledge of corridors knows how difficult the question of corridors is. Danzig had a corridor and there was the question of corridor across the plains of Ganges connecting the Sindhu and the Brahmaputra. Corridors are cases which should never be supported. When Mr. Justice Misra took up the census figures as basis, some members say that the census figures are not reliable. It is unfortunate. If the census figures of 1951 are not held to be correct, let us take the census figures of 1931 or even 1921. This is a serious matter and it is a surprise for us that some people take up such a stand on census figures on which there should not be any doubt. We should always rely upon the census figures. Sir, it has been lightly talked

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about that there should be a plebiscite in Bellary. Before Mr. Justice Misra's report came, we in Bellary, let me tell Mr. Viswanatham, have lived in peace and amity and we have loved our Andhras as our brothers and for years past there have been no riots in Bellary. Now the rival claims on the division of Bellary district have brought about feelings which are to say the least unfortunate. Bellary is an agricultural taluk and a great majority of the people live in the villages and supply goods to the businessmen in Bellary town. They always lived in peace. Now, Sir, our friends are asking for a plebiscite. It is fire they are playing with. Feelings have already been roused in Bellary town on the question of language. Friendly relations have given way to bitterness. Things have become difficult. Now the members are asking for a plebiscite. Mr. Viswanatham who has been contesting elections a number of times knows what a plebiscite means. Even in the matter of elections to panchayat boards, feelings get roused, we know how many questions were put to the Hon. Minister for Local Administration about the number of quarrels and broken heads. Now, why do you want a plebiscite in Bellary taluk? Can't you depend upon the census figures? Mr. Viswanatham says, we can find out the people's opinion. Well, if census figures do not reveal the people's opinion regarding what languages they speak, how else are we going to find out their opinion? To conduct a plebiscite is very difficult. I, in all earnestness, appeal to the Members of this House to accept and depend upon the census figures rather than on a plebiscite."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is already nearing 1 o'clock. I want to know whether we can finish this clause at a stretch and adjourn."

HON. MEMBERS:—"It is lunch-time, Sir. Let us adjourn."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I heard that it was the Hon. Speaker's suggestion to continue the session and finish the clause, so that hon. Members may go away for lunch and come back for voting. Let us finish the clause completely now itself with no afternoon session."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Sir, the question of Bellary taluk has been gone into in great detail by Mr Justice Misra also. With reference to the three firkas in Bellary taluk,

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"On a point of order, Sir. Most of the hon. Members in this House are under the impression that the session will be over by 1 o'clock. We did not take our lunch and if we continue indefinitely it will be very difficult to give attention to the discussion."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is not a point of order. It is a request to the Chair. Why was it called a point of order to the detriment of the speech? It is quite wrong to call every thing a point of order and interrupt speeches."

(The hon. Member Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar was seen standing.)

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MR. SPEAKER :—" I have consulted your Leader."

MR. T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" It is not a question of consulting our Leader. It is a question of hunger."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" We thought the whole discussion would be over. As speeches may have to be made and amendments are to be put to vote, we may have to sit up to 2-30 p.m. At least five of the amendments may come up for division."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is better, we sit at a stretch and finish this clause. We need not have the afternoon session."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Only to-day we will have to sit for longer hours."

1 p.m. SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Mr. Speaker, it is better you fix a time-limit. We also want to know when the morning session would finish."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am not going to allow any hon. Member to speak. The Hon. Dr. Nagan Gouda will continue. Then the Hon. the Leader of the House will reply. I think we shall finish this by 2 o'clock."

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The question of plebiscite is not a very simple matter. It cannot be so lightly treated. So far as the Bellary taluk is concerned, a judicial enquiry has already been held by a person of the rank of the Chief Justice of a High Court. The Judge had reported his findings and the same had been accepted by the Government of India. I see no reason why we should raise up that question now. It is only because of the working of some Andhra protagonists that we have of late witnessed the unfortunate happenings in Bellary, which had so long remained calm. I agree with Mr. M. V. Krishna Rao that we should not go on encouraging an unending strife. I am strongly of the opinion that the Bellary question should be left out of our discussion. The amendment of the Leader of the House should make it clear that the question of Bellary should not be included in any reference to the Boundary Commission. Let not the chapter of Bellary be re-opened when its fate had already been decided on a judicial level.

" My learned friend Mr. Prakasam wonders why the name of Mysore had been brought into the picture. After all, Sir, Mysore is our immediate neighbour. When the separation of Andhra State has taken place, the residuary Madras State cannot carry on the administration of the far removed Bellary district. It will not be administratively convenient for them to do so. We naturally belong to Mysore and there we go. The Government of India requested Mysore to take these Kannada taluks. They have agreed and we should be thankful to them. Therefore, Sir, let me conclude that this question of Bellary which has been gone into in great detail should be let out of the scope of the Boundary Commission."

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ One point, Sir. Has the Hon. Minister for Agriculture read what Mr. Misra himself says. ‘ Short of a plebiscite, the only course left open for me was to decide in favour of the majority opinion ’.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I am not replying, Sir. The Hon. the Leader of the House will do so. I am rising only to offer a few explanations with reference to the amendments that had been raised and clarify or at any rate obtain clarification and help in clarification. Let me make one point clear. All these clamours and counter-clamours had been raised because of a wrong impression. I want to remove that erroneous impression. It has been taken for granted by all the hon. Members (at any rate I believe so), who have spoken, that the creation of the Andhra State as a Part A State from the composite Part A State of Madras marks a full-fledged recognition and execution of the plan for the formation of linguistic States. Hence all these difficulties have arisen. Nothing of that sort of commitment had been entered into by the Government of India. The Government of India had announced that the whole question of the reconstitution of the boundaries of States would be gone into by a Commission that would be shortly appointed. But meanwhile in view of the situation that has developed in respect of the Andhra State separation from Madras, a decision had been made in respect of that only. That does not mean that the Government of India had totally accepted the principle of linguistic redistribution of all the States in the Indian Union. The separation of the Andhra territory from the Madras State closely follows the J.V.P. Report. This separation, I use the word ‘ separation,’ of Andhra from Madras State never forms part of the general question of the formation of linguistic States. Let that be clearly understood. That general question of the redistribution of the States on a linguistic basis is a thing for the Committee that is going to be appointed shortly, to go through in detail. Hon. Members should understand the principle behind the present Andhra Bill being discussed here in this House. It is to cover that particular aspect in our Constitution which requires (under Article 3) the concerned State Legislatures’ opinion thereon in respect of the Bill. That is the genesis behind the present Andhra Bill being discussed here in the Madras Legislature and Mysore also, for the States that are concerned are Madras, Andhra and Mysore. Let us see the Long Title. What does it say? I shall read it. It begins like this—

‘ A Bill to provide for the formation of the State of Andhra, the increasing of the area of the State of Mysore and the diminishing of the area of the State of Madras, and for matters connected therewith.’

The wording of the Long Title clearly explains that the Andhra State is being formed by the separation of the Telugu districts from Madras. That is why I say this has nothing to do with the general plan of the formation of linguistic States, which is to be thoroughly gone into by a Committee. That is why I feel that we cannot go into the details of that general question. This Bill has been referred to us for eliciting the opinion of the House under Article 3. We cannot cover any more ground. For instance we cannot go into the

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question of the disintegration of Hyderabad or Mysore or things like that. Therefore, it is that I say Government are unable to accept the suggestions of hon. Members that we could discuss the question of 'Visala Andhra' also here by way of amendments. That is a thing to be left over for discussion in Parliament (and not here, mind you) after the report of the Committee I had referred to previously will be received in Parliament. After the report is received in Parliament it is perfectly open for hon. Members concerned in the House of the People to discuss that question threadbare. It is not for this Assembly to express its individual opinion without taking the opinions of the other States which are intimately connected in this matter. We have our own limitations. That is why I say the Government are unable to accept the amendments which cover far wide a ground. At any rate let me not be mistaken as though I am preventing hon. Members from moving their amendments. By all means, if the House so desires, let their amendments be put to vote. I do not stand in the way. But the only request I would make the hon. Members is 'permit us to withdraw our amendment' in view of the majority of hon. Members having not clearly understood the purpose behind our amendment. It looks as though hon. Members have not clearly understood what we mean by our amendment. In order to explain that only I had risen. Seeing as I do the hon. Members wanting to press amendments 10, 21, 36 and 47, which cover a field beyond our jurisdiction, the only course left for the Government, is I think, to withdraw ours. That is how the position stands as a matter of fact. Bellary friends have opposed the very idea that Bellary should even by interpretation come within the meaning of any amendment.

"Yesterday, Mr. Viswanatham wanted some time for them to present an agreed amendment on this boundary question. After all nights' labour he now comes with an agreed amendment (at any rate he says so) and at the same time he says that they would press amendments 10, 21, 36 and 47. Then what is the agreement they had arrived at? Amendments 10, 21, 36 and 47 refer to the border areas of not only Andhra but Mysore, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Orissa. How are we, members of this House, justified in discussing that question and surely it is not for this Assembly to offer any opinion in this matter without the respective State Legislatures discussing the same? I had already explained that we are not justified in discussing the same. It is for the House of the People to discuss after receiving that Committee's report, to which I had already referred. We cannot discuss inter-State affairs. It is for the Parliament to discuss them. The whole question would have to be gone into by the Committee that is going to be appointed. Let me now come to Sri Viswanatham's amendment.

1-10 P.M. "Mr. Speaker, Sir, if Sri Viswanatham's motion in the amended form refers to only adjustments that may be necessary in respect of the boundaries of the Andhra State, I could understand, but there is no necessity to put in 'Madras and Mysore'; if it is only in regard to the boundary that impinges on and is contiguous to

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the Andhra State, there is no necessity for it. Also he wants to introduce 'claims and disputes in respect of . . .' whereas the Government amendment is with reference to disputes that have already arisen, which means that claims which have not yet even come to notice should be considered by the Boundary Commission. It may be that Sri Viswanatham does not mean all that I have read in this motion but it must also be taken into consideration because if the Government forward the amended resolution in this form, they will be responsible for re-opening the whole thing which would mean that the entire decision, the entire scheme and the plan are re-opened once again before the Boundary Commission. I feel that the Government of India would consider that this Government has over-stepped its responsibility and duty in making such a wide proposal. For my part, I would request the Speaker to allow the Government to withdraw their resolution if all the other amendments are also to be put up and I would like the House to give permission for it, but suppose the House does not give permission, it would be put to vote as it stands, but not with these amendments."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" With regard to the text I have given would it suit the Hon. the Chief Minister if instead we say 'adjustment regarding boundaries of the Andhra State with the Residuary State of Madras and the Mysore State'."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Even there more could be read. Men imagine that there is lot of gold in Kolar still and that is the trouble."

(Sri T. Prakasam rose in his seat.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member, Sri Prakasam, spoke yesterday; does he want to speak a second time on this matter? "

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" This is the second time that my learned Friend has spoken on the same thing and by way of final reply, he has said this, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" You took the whole thing into consideration last night and you asked me to consider it and I have considered the thing and my consideration must be expressed."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Chief Minister said that this is not a linguistic matter, but my point is that it is a linguistic matter and if he wants to say this now at the close of this discussion . . ."

* **THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI** :—" What I said has not been understood properly by the hon. Member; I said that this should not be considered as the formation of an Andhra State on the ground of a complete linguistic re-distribution that misconception brings in the question of Visalandhra here. I say, Sir, that to the extent that claims have been understood, and disputed all these few years, they conceded that the undisputed Telugu-speaking areas in and of the Madras State may be formed into an Andhra

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State without going into the question of forming all the Telugu-speaking areas of India into an Andhra State. You may have a bigger Andhra State later on."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" It is on that point, Sir, that I wanted to point out to my learned Friend that the basis of the whole of this Bill is the statement made by the Prime Minister in Parliament; he stated that the Telugu-speaking areas must be brought into the new State that would be formed and for Telugu-speaking areas, so far as this Bill is concerned, the basis is one of language and that is how all these amendments have come in.

" So far as my amendments are concerned, I say that Mysore should not have been brought in here. The Long Title is wrong and no other State should have come in here because it must be a purely Andhra Bill. I fail to understand, Sir, how the question relating to Mysore could be decided by the Government of India or by this House? So, Sir, Mysore must be omitted altogether from this Bill wherever it occurs. My Friend says 'Mysore' must be there and the assignment of Bellary to Mysore must remain because it has been decided by Mr. Misra and it could not be reopened as it is final. Constitutionally speaking, Sir, it is a wrong view. An Andhra Bill must be a purely Andhra Bill; it cannot be a partly Andhra and partly Mysore Bill. I feel that we should proceed on the basis of the *status quo* before the Misra award; that I feel, is the only course that should be properly followed and we should not start with the assignment of Bellary to Mysore as an accomplished fact, saying that Mysore has been given away and it is final and nothing could be said or raised about it. That is why, Sir, for the last two or three days discussions have been going on for a Boundary Commission that would be appointed. I submit, Sir, that the whole thing has been brought into such a confusion by my Hon. Friend by saying that Mysore must be there for some purpose although we were not parties to the Mysore business."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister's statement regarding the formation of the Andhra State has been referred to on the floor of the House by my old Friend Sri Prakasam and I shall read out the exact sentence to which he was referring—

" The basic considerations which have to be kept in view are that the Andhra State has to be established and that it should consist of the Telugu-speaking areas of the present Madras State."

That, Sir, is the categorical statement made by the Prime Minister. That is why the Chief Minister observed that we have got to confine ourselves to the Telugu-speaking areas in the present Madras State and it would be outside the scope of the Bill and of our discussions if we should deal with matters relating to territories outside the Madras State. As a matter of fact, he tried to clear the confusion which was persisting in the minds of hon. Member that this is not a question concerning the formation of Andhra State as a whole taking in all the Telugu-speaking areas in the country. It is not so because for the present it is to be confined to the Telugu-speaking areas in the Madras State only."

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SRI T. PRAKASAM :—“ Not in the whole of the country, but in Madras State only.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes, it is only with reference to the Telugu-speaking areas in Madras State. With reference to the adjustment of boundaries in respect of other States either on the linguistic principle or any other principle, a statement has been made by the Prime Minister that a Commission is going to be appointed to go into the whole question of the redistribution of the boundaries of the different States. The conditions which have to be taken into account in respect of this redistribution of the boundaries have also been stated. Therefore, there is no use now in talking about various areas which are either in Mysore, Hyderabad or Orissa. I am sure they will be dealt with by the Commission which is going to be appointed. In considering clauses 3 and 4 we have therefore to confine ourselves only to the areas contained within the Madras State. As regards the other amendments, one set of amendments are in respect of the territories which should go to form the Andhra State and another set of amendments have been given by my hon. Friend, Sri T. Prakasam, that the whole of the Bellary district should be included in the Andhra State. There are also certain amendments to the effect that the seven taluks may go to Mysore, but, in respect of the Bellary taluk, three firkas should be separated and tacked on to the three other taluks which go to Andhra. In respect of all these amendments, I would respectfully submit that it is now too late to ask that the whole of the Bellary district should be included in the Andhra State. It has been categorically stated that only the undisputed areas, namely, the eleven Telugu districts and the three taluks of Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary district, would go into the Andhra State. As regards Bellary taluk, my Friend, the Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda has pointed out how there has been no claim till recently to the Bellary town or the Bellary taluk, and that it is only a recent claim. It is not as if the matter stands there. Justice Wanchoo has gone into the matter and Justice Misra has also gone into this matter. Therefore, on the Government side, we cannot now agree to the three firkas of the Bellary taluk, or the whole of the Bellary taluk or the whole of the Bellary district going into the Andhra State. This is the position of the Government because we have to take note of certain things which have happened. Whether they are final or provisional, we have to abide by them. It may be that later on, either through a Boundary Commission or a plebiscite, the Andhra State may be able to get either the whole of the district of Bellary, or the taluk of Bellary or at least the three firkas of Bellary taluk. It is not a matter which concerns us now. There are some decisions which may be provisional but we have to abide by them. Therefore, any amendment which would suggest that these three firkas or the taluk of Bellary or the whole of the Bellary district should go into the Andhra State cannot be accepted by the Government. The other amendments relating to disputes arising out of border claims and the appointment of a Boundary Commission to go into the question of any area either

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a.m.

[Sri C. Subramaniam]

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in Mysore, Hyderabad, Orissa or Madhya Pradesh, would, I respectfully submit, be equally out of place because this Bill is confined only to the territories which are now contained in the present Madras State. So, whatever reference we may make in regard to areas outside the Madras State would, I submit again, be quite out of place."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" Sir, when Mysore was introduced in this Bill, it became necessary for our Friends to introduce other States like Hyderabad, etc. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: 'I cannot agree.') These are not really amendments, but only expression of our views. We are calling them amendments for the sake of convenience."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I am not disputing the right of any hon. Member to bring any amendment but, as Government, we cannot accept any of these amendments because they go beyond the scope of the Bill and we cannot be a party to that. I am making my submission only in this respect."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" Sir, we have had discussions till now on all the amendments. All have been accepted and the discussions have been carried on on this basis. It is not for the Government now to say that they cannot accept them. They will have to be put before the House and its opinion must be recorded."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I am not stating that these amendments should not be put to the vote of the House. I am only explaining how the Government are unable to support them. In these circumstances, they have to be viewed only in this light. As far as the Government's amendment is concerned, as already stated by the Hon. the Chief Minister, if the House gives permission, I would like to withdraw it and if the House is not willing to give permission to withdraw, I have no objection to its being voted upon but we do not want to stand by that amendment now. That is all I have to say and I would request the House to give me permission to withdraw the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. the Leader of the House wants to withdraw the amendment. I think the House gives the necessary permission."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, we are after all only expressing our views here. The amendment has been put before the House and I do not see why it should be withdrawn."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I would like to know what the hon. Member wants."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" He need not withdraw it. (An hon. Member: 'The Government are not in need of any advice'.) I am not seeking to advise the Government. They are above advice and I am only requesting the Hon. the Chief Minister to consider whether he cannot accept my suggestion not to withdraw the amendment."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, if there is any desire that this amendment should be carried through, let Sri T. Viswanatham not want to change its wording.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Probably, Sri T. Viswanatham wants time to consider.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, there are several parties here and I shall have to consult on this side.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I submit that the question before the House is whether it will give the necessary permission to withdraw the amendment or not. We need not be discussing it for all time whatever be the number of parties.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ May I know what the hon. Member, Sri T. Viswanatham, now desires.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ We shall not allow the Hon. the Leader of the House to withdraw the amendment.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I will then put it to the vote of the House but before doing so I would like to know what will be the position of the other amendments if this motion is carried.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ They will have to be withdrawn.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, the contents of this amendment are different from the other amendments.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I therefore consider that it will be better to put all the other amendments to the vote of the House and take this up at the end.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Sir, there are certain other amendments which may be pressed to a division which would necessarily mean a lot of time.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ A division will take only about 10 minutes.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Sir, it is already very late and it is very difficult for us to continue.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, with great deference to my Friends opposite or alongside of me, I submit that we should not indulge in such dilatory tactics. We have finished the discussion and we have only to take opinions.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, it is not dilatory tactics. I know that we ourselves are going to press for a division in regard to five of the amendments and I am sure that other parties also press for their contentions. The point that the hon. Member, Sri G. Latchanna, raised is that it is difficult to finish all these divisions within the short time at our disposal now. It would be better for us to adjourn now and meet again. It is not a question

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of dilatory tactics and I am sorry the Hon. the Chief Minister used those words. We are as much interested in finishing it but we want to decide conscientiously and properly."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I know that the other side is wanting it but they do not know how to do it."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, we do not want to rush through as the Hon. Chief Minister wants us to do. We would like to go carefully and as amicably as possible. There is no question of dilatory tactics and it is wrong to use that word."

1-30 P.m. SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"As it was said that voting would begin at 2 o'clock, several members have gone for lunch. Let us postpone the voting, Sir, to Monday morning."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not possible. We shall meet again at . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I must make the position clear. Some of the hon. Members want to press for division. Each division will take ten minutes."

"Even if the voting continues up to 3 o'clock are we to continue to sit?"

AN HON. MEMBER:—"Let us meet again at 3 o'clock. It is too late. We are very hungry."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"At the very outset, I wanted to point out that it would take a long time for voting and divisions. It cannot be finished within five or ten minutes. Let us adjourn now for lunch and meet again at 3 o'clock."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"You, Sir, said that the voting will begin at 2 o'clock . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let us come to some arrangement."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"It entirely depends upon the convenience of hon. Members. Opinions seem to be divided. One section says, 'Let us now finish the voting and be free for the rest of the day.' There is another section of opinion which wants to go for lunch immediately."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If there is division, hon. Members will have to sit even up to 3 o'clock."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I wish to leave it to the House to decide."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is ordinary commonsense in all these matters that instead of discussing things we must do them. Therefore, I suggest that we proceed with the voting, and then if we want to disperse, let us disperse and come back at 3 o'clock."

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, instead of beginning to divide and then dispersing, why not we meet at 3 o'clock and proceed with division continuously? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If it is only a case of the demands of stomach, then what I said is common-sense."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" It is as much a case of the stomach as of tiredness on the other side. It is also a case of some Members wanting to finish the whole thing now and be free for the rest of the day. My point is this. If we begin to divide now setting a time-limit and disperse to come back to divide again, I do not think that it will be a proper thing. I wish the Government and other Members will accept the suggestion to disperse now for lunch and meet again at 3 o'clock and finish the whole business by 5 o'clock."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" By this time, five divisions could have been finished! "

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" It will be proper and just to allow us to go for lunch now and to have another session in the evening."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will continue to put the amendments to the vote of the House till 2 o'clock, and if we are not in a position to finish the voting on all the amendments, we shall adjourn and meet again at 3 o'clock."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" It is almost impossible to finish the whole thing by 2 o'clock."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then we shall adjourn now and meet again at 3 p.m."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

The House reassembled after lunch and the voting on the amendments^a was taken up.

The amendments standing in the name of Sri D. Krishnamurthy (No. 9), Sri G. Latchanna (No. 12), Sri M. Rajeswara Rao (No. 13), Sri G. C. Kondayya (No. 17), and Sri K. T. Kosalram (No. 18) were deemed to have been withdrawn as the Members who moved the amendments were not in their places.

The amendments standing in the name of Sri K. Varadachari (No. 10), Sri T. Prakasam (No. 11), Sri Ijari Sirasappa (No. 14), Sri V. Gopalakrishnaiah (No. 16) and Sri E. L. Raghava Mudaliar (No. 20) were put and lost.

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The following amendment (No. 21) standing in the name of Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi was put and declared lost :—

Add the following proviso to clause 3, sub-clause (1) :—

“ Provided that the Government of India do take necessary steps to finally settle the boundaries of the Madras, Andhra and Mysore, Orissa, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh States, either by mutual agreement between the States concerned or by a boundary commission or commissions and that the districts concerned may thereupon be reformed accordingly.”

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus—

Ayes 122.

Sri K. Adikesavala Naidu.
 „ K. Appala Naidu.
 „ Bojja Appalaswami.
 „ Appa Rao Bahadur, Rajah Meka Rangayya.
 „ T. S. Ardhanari.
 „ Y. Audinarayana Reddi.
 „ K. „apanna Dora.
 „ G. Bapanayya.
 „ P. Bapu Naidu.
 „ D. Basivi Reddi.
 „ Chandra Kamalingaiah.
 „ V. Chidanandam.
 „ P. Chinnama Reddi.
 „ D. Dasaratharamaiah Naidu.
 „ M. Doraikannu.
 „ M. Gangappa.
 „ B. Gangayya Naidu.
 „ Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah.
 „ P. K. Gopalakrishnan.
 „ P. Gopalakrishna Reddi.
 „ K. P. Gopalan.
 „ K. C. Gopalan Unni.
 „ K. Govinda Rao.
 „ M. Hanumantha Rao.
 „ G. Joseph.
 „ M. Kalyanasundram.
 „ C. Kandasami.
 „ M. Kandaswami Kandar.
 „ C. H. Kanaran.
 „ S. Kasireddy.
 „ G. C. Kondayya.
 „ Pragada Kotaiah.
 „ K. Koti Reddi.

Srimathi Thamma Kotamma Reddi.

Sri Raja V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur.

„ B. Krishnamurthy Rao.
 „ R. Krishnan.
 „ M. Kune Rao.
 „ E. T. Kunhan.
 „ L. Lakshmana Das.
 „ T. Lakshmi Narayana Reddi.
 „ M. Lakshmanaswamy.
 „ D. Lakshmayya.
 „ R. Lakshmi Narasimham Dora.
 „ B. Lakshminarasa Raju.
 „ G. Latchana.
 „ V. Madanagopal.
 „ K. Madhavan Nambiar.
 „ K. Malakondayya.
 „ T. Mallayya.
 „ G. Nagabhushanam.

Sri T. Nagi Reddi.

„ N. V. L. Narasimha Rao.
 „ P. Narasimha Reddi.
 „ T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
 „ S. Narayanappa.
 „ M. Narayanasamy.
 „ Asi, Neeladri Rao Reddi.
 „ K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju.
 „ N. K. Palanisami.

The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao.

Sri M. Pentannaaidu.
 „ T. Potha Raju.
 „ T. Prakasam.
 „ C. Pulla Reddi.
 „ P. Pundarikashacharyulu.
 „ K. Rajagopala Rao.
 „ K. T. Raju.
 „ N. Ramabhadra Raju.
 „ D. Ramabrahmam.
 „ P. S. Ramachandra Rao.
 „ B. Ramakrishna Reddi.
 „ S. Ramalingam.
 „ H. Ramalinga Reddi.
 „ G. Rama Rao.
 „ N. V. Rama Rao.
 „ P. Rama Rao.
 „ V. Rama Rao.
 „ K. V. Ramasamy.
 „ K. V. Ramesam.
 „ K. Ranga Rao.
 „ P. Sangam Naidu.
 „ B. Sankarayya.
 „ K. Santhappa.
 „ G. Sattyanarayana.
 „ H. Satyanarayana Dora.
 „ D. Seetharamiah.
 „ N. Sivaraj.
 „ N. Sivarami Reddi.
 „ G. Sivasankara Reddi.
 „ V. Sri Krishna.
 „ M. Srungaram.
 „ K. Subba Reddi.
 „ C. Subbarayudu.
 „ A. K. Subbiah.
 „ R. B. V. Sudarsana Varma.
 „ P. Suryachandra Rao.
 „ K. Suryanarayana.
 „ Suryanarayana Raju, Raja Sag.
 „ G. Suryanarayana.
 „ P. Syamsundra Rao.
 „ P. Thimma Reddi.
 „ S. Vadivelu.

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Ayes 122—cont.

Sri K. Varadaachari.
 „ M. Veerabhadram.
 „ K. Veeranna Padal.
 „ K. V. Vema Reddy.
 „ S. Vemiah.
 „ K. Venkaiah.
 „ R. Venkata Jagga Rao.
 „ Alluri Venkataramaraju.
 „ P. Venkatasiviah.
 „ M. Venkatasubba Reddi.

Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi.
 „ N. Venkatayya.
 „ P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
 „ Venkateswarlu, Pillalammarri.
 „ K. Venkatarayana Dora.
 „ Venkatrao, Saka.
 „ P. Venkatswami Reddi.
 „ T. Viswanatham.
 „ G. Yellamanda Reddi.

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p.m.*Noes 121.*

Sri S. T. Adityan.
 „ C. Ahmed Kutty.
 „ L. Anandan.
 „ T. Anantha Pai.
 „ K. Aranganathan.
 „ Ardhanareswara Gounder.
 „ S. Arumugam.
 „ S. R. Arumugam.
 „ V. Arumugam.
 „ A. Ayyaru.
 „ A. Ayyanar.
 „ V. Balakrishnan.
 „ B. Bhakthavatsalu Naidu.
 „ K. H. Bomman.
 „ M. Chadayan.
 „ S. Chellapandian.
 „ P. Chellathurai.
 „ O. Chengam Pillay.
 „ V. S. Chinnaswami Naidu.
 „ Chinnathambi Thevar.
 Dr. G. Chitrabalam.
 Sri Ar. A. Rm. Chokkalingam Chettiar.
 „ D. Dasarathan.
 „ S. Deivasigamony.
 „ M. Dharmalingam.
 „ T. P. Elumalai.
 „ W. J. Fernandez.
 „ K. Gajapathi Reddy.
 „ T. Ganapathy.
 „ G. Govindan.
 „ A. Govindasami Nayagar.
 „ A. K. Hanumantharaya Gounder.
 „ K. Ishwara.
 „ H. M. Jagannatham.
 „ T. M. Kaliannan.
 „ V. K. Kannan.
 „ P. G. Karuthiruman.
 „ M. K. Kempai Gounder.
 „ S. S. Kolkebail.
 „ K. T. Kosalam.
 „ K. Kotra Basavana Goud.
 The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao.
 Sri P. S. Krishnasami Ayyangar.
 „ V. Krishnaswami Padayachi.
 „ Kunhi Mohamed Shafee.
 „ R. Kuppaswami.
 The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan
 Nair.
 Sri K. S. Lakshminpathy Naicker.
 „ N. Mahalingam.
 „ M. P. Mangala Gounder.
 „ M. Manickasundaram.
 „ P. G. Manickam.
 „ Y. Manjaya Shetty.
 „ A. K. Masilamani Chettiar.
 „ M. S. Mogral.

Sri Mohamed Salih Maraikayar.
 „ N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu.
 „ M. S. Muniswami Pillay.
 „ C. Muthiah Pillai.
 „ V. Muthu.
 „ T. D. Muthukumaraswamy Naidu.
 The Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.
 Sri P. S. Nalla Gounder.
 „ B. K. Nallasamy.
 „ O. A. Nanjappa.
 „ R. A. Nataraja Mudaliar.
 „ S. Pakkirisami Pillai.
 „ L. C. Pais.
 „ M. Palaniandi.
 The Hon. Sri V. C. Palanisami Goun-
 der.
 Sri V. K. Palanisami Gounder.
 „ S. Panchaksharam.
 „ B. Parameswaran.
 „ S. Parameswarappa.
 „ M. P. Periasami.
 „ S. Radhakrishnan.
 „ E. L. Raghava Mudaliar.
 „ P. B. K. Rajachidambaram.
 „ N. Rajagopal.
 „ C. Rajam Ramasami.
 „ K. Rajaram.
 „ T. K. Rama.
 „ M. R. Ramachandran.
 „ A. Ramachandra Reddiar.
 „ N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.
 „ V. K. Ramasamy Mudaliar.
 „ A. Ramasami Thevar.
 „ R. Rangasami Gounder.
 „ P. Rangaswami Reddiar.
 „ N. Rathina Gounder.
 „ A. M. Sambandam.
 „ A. Sambasivam.
 „ G. Samia Koorayar.
 „ E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
 „ K. M. Seethi.
 „ P. Selvaraj.
 „ M. G. Shanker.
 „ T. Shanmugham.
 The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty.
 Sri R. Siddanna Gowd.
 „ Sirasappa, Ijari.
 „ Somasundara Gounder.
 „ S. Somayajulu.
 Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran.
 The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
 Sri M. P. Subramaniam.
 „ I. K. Subramania Pillay.
 „ N. N. Suvama.
 „ R. Thangavelu.
 „ S. P. Thangavelu.

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Noes 121—cont.

Sri K. Uppi.
 „ B. Vaikunta Baliga.
 „ T. R. Varadan.
 „ S. Venkatarama Ayyar.
 „ O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
 „ K. Venkataramana Gowda.

The Hon. Sri K. Venkatswami Naidu.
 Sri Venugopalakrishnaswamy.
 „ K. Vinayakam.
 „ S. C. Virupakshiah.
 „ K. R. Viswanatham.

Neutrals 4.

Dr. K. B. Menon.
 Sri K. T. Sridharan.

Sri P. Kunhirama Kidav.
 „ C. Velukkan.

Ayes 122; Noes 121; Neutrals 4.

The amendment was carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Now that this amendment has been passed, what is the position of the other amendments? ”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ I believe the other amendments also will have to be put to the vote of the House, as certain amendments lay stress on particular points. The amendment that has been passed is a general one.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member should not take it as an amendment; it is only a view. But there are certain amendments which actually form part of the amendment that has been passed.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Some amendments will have to be ruled out of order and some will have to be put to vote.”

Then the amendments standing in the name of Sri V. R. Nagarajan (No. 25), Sri K. Varadachari (Nos. 26 and 31), Sri G. Latchanna (No. 27), Sri T. Prakasam (No. 28), Sri G. C. Kondayya (No. 30), Sri M. Hanumantha Rao (No. 35), and Sri T. Nagi Reddi (No. 36) were, by leave, withdrawn.

The amendments standing in the name of Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu (No. 32) and Sri P. Pundarikakshacharyulu (No. 33) were put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I am going to put the amendment standing in the name of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram (No. 34) to vote.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, some of the amendments are covered by the amendment which has already been passed. I submit that such amendments may be ruled out of order.”

The amendment of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram (No. 34) was put and lost.

The amendment of Sri T. Nagi Reddi (No. 37) was put and lost.

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, I want to make a verbal change in my amendment (No. 38)."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If it is a verbal change, I will accept it." 3-40 p.m.

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" The first four lines of the amendment are to be omitted."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, he wants to leave out certain words. The House having earlier accepted amendment No. 21 of Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi, this will be superfluous and out of order also. This has already been covered."

MR. SPEAKER :—" This is not covered."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, this is a fundamental change. The operative part of the amendment is taken away. This is not a verbal change, and it cannot be accepted."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is only a verbal change."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Please allow me, Sir, to explain. The Government have already accepted an amendment and acted upon that for the purpose . . . (Interruption.) Every district is a disputed district. When I have raised a point of order . . ." (Interruptions.)

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" On a point of order, Sir. I submit to the Speaker that the question whether a particular change is verbal or not is solely within the discretion of the Chair, and is not to be questioned by any Member of this House."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point that I wish to make is very important. Even the Anantapur district is an undisputed district in the sense of Chittoor being an undisputed district. In Anantapur, there are boundaries which are disputed. The very question of dispute was there in the amendment. The amended amendment is a very fundamental change from the original amendment. The first four lines of the amendment are sought to be removed now after so much discussion has taken place. The discussion has overruled this fundamental change. The amendment is sought to be made for the sake of voting. I think this should not be allowed. The amendment without the verbal change can be put to vote. A fundamental change is now sought to be made in the amendment, and this should not be allowed."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is only a verbal change. Certain reasons have been given in the first four lines of the amendment. They are now sought to be removed. What we recommend to Parliament is only material. There is no material change in the amended amendment."

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SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, here is an amendment moved by Sri Vinayakam. The amendment has been discussed, and it was before the Assembly for some time. At the time of voting, no amendment to the amendment can be moved. What is more? The Leader of the House has no business to make any kind of suggestion. Even a verbal change must be an amendment. I submit that everything must be moved as an amendment. No amendment has been moved to the amendment of Sri Vinayakam. When voting is about to take place, no verbal change can be accepted. This is my point."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" In addition to what my hon. Friend Sri C. V. K. Rao said, I submit that the omission of four lines altogether cannot, I say with due deference to the Chair, be considered a verbal amendment."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" One word may change the whole thing, or four lines may be superfluous and therefore immaterial. We should not be guided by the fact that it is four lines or one word. We must see whether any material alteration of the amendment is made. I submit that there is no material change."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" If the amendment is not materially changed, as the Leader of the House says, it is correct. But that is not the case. The hon. Member has given so many reasons for the amendment. But the operative portion is being omitted now. If the first four lines are omitted, the material portion is affected. That is why I say that it is a material change."

(Some hon. Members were seen standing in their places.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have allowed enough time. Everybody has explained the amendment. I have allowed the verbal change. I am going to put it to the vote of the House."

The amendment of Sri K. Vinayakam (No. 38) as amended was then put to the House—

" That this House recommends that a boundary commission be appointed to examine the claims of Tamilians in the Chittoor district."

The amendment was declared carried. The Division bell was then rung, and the doors were ordered to be closed.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I know who demanded a poll, Sir? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Some hon. Member demanded it. If nobody wants a poll, I take it that the amendment is carried. The amendment is carried. I will put the next amendment to the vote of the House."

The amendment of Sri K. Venkiah (No. 39) was put and lost.

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SRI L. LAKSHMAN DASS :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the amendment of Mr. Venkatasubba Reddi having been carried, I do not press my amendment."

The amendments of Sri L. Lakshman Dass (No. 41), Sri K. Ramaiah Chowdary (No. 42) and Sri G. Yallamanda Reddi (No. 43) were, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, the amendment of Sri N. Gopala Menon must be put to vote."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Am I to understand that the House has not given permission to Mr. Gopala Menon to withdraw his amendment? "

SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—" Sir, let me make my position clear. I find that amendment No. 21, which is a very clear and comprehensive one, includes practically all that is contained in my amendment (No. 44). So, I thought there was no use in pressing my amendment."

The amendment (No. 44) was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI K. VARADACHARI :—" Sir, I press my amendment (No. 45)."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" A similar amendment has already been lost, and, therefore, this amendment cannot be pressed. This is only a consequential amendment to amendments Nos. 10 and 13."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" On a point of order, Sir, can the Secretary to the Government intervene in the discussion? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" He is not at all intervening."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I see that the Secretary to Government (Mr. Venkateswaran) is suggesting something to you, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Does the hon. Member think that I am taking lessons from the Secretary to the Government? Let the hon. Member first withdraw his statement."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" He has been standing there."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Does it mean that he is tutoring me? "

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I am prepared to withdraw, and I withdraw. But I must tell the Hon. Speaker that he was standing by the side of the Speaker."

MR. SPEAKER :—" He may be standing by my side. My clerk is standing by my side. But I am not tutored by him."

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“ Now I would advise Mr. Varadachari to withdraw his amendment, the House having given its verdict on the previous amendments. The hon. Member cannot press his amendment now.”

SRI K. VARADACHARI :—“ I am not withdrawing the amendment.”

The amendment of Sri K. Varadachari (No. 45) was put and lost.

The amendments of Sri K. Varadachari (No. 46) and Sri T. Prakasam (No. 47) were, by leave, withdrawn.

The amendment of Sri K. Varadachari (No. 48) was put and lost.

3-50 P.M. The amendments of Sri G. Latchanna (No. 50) and Sri Ijari Sirsappa (No. 51) were, by leave, withdrawn.

Amendment No. 52.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ This amendment is similar to the one lost previously. So, I think the hon. Member is not pressing it.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ I am pressing it, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Does the hon. Member want a division on this? I want to know the opinion of the hon. Member Sri Nagi Reddi.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ I do not want a division, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Then, is he advising Sri Gopalakrishnaiah not to press it? ”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ It depends upon him. So far as I am concerned, I am not pressing it.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ May I advise Sri Gopalakrishnaiah not to press it? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I think it is a consequential amendment. I cannot put this to the vote of the House. If amendment No. 16 had been accepted, this would be in order. But having lost amendment No. 16, the hon. Member cannot press this amendment.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ The amendment has been placed before the House already. When I press for a division, it cannot be said that it is out of order.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Where is it said that I should not consider it a second time? Now, I say it is clearly out of order.” (Laughter.)

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The amendments of Sri G. Latchanna (No. 53) and of Sri P. Kotiah (No. 54) were, by leave, withdrawn.

Amendment No. 55.

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—" I am pressing the amendment, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have no objection to put it to the vote of the House. However, I wish to hear the Chief Minister on this matter."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is a separate amendment, Sir."

The amendment of Sri S. S. Kolkebaill (No. 55) was put and lost.

The Government amendment moved by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam (No. 55-A) was, by leave, withdrawn.

Amendment No. 56.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" On a point of information, Sir. Are we proceeding with the consideration of the Bill clause by clause? In the morning, we were given to understand . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I told the House that we would sit and finish consideration of the clause. But not having finished it, we shall sit till 5 of the clock and see how far we progress."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Will you, Sir, kindly take the other factor into consideration? In the morning we sat till nearly 2 p.m."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We can sit for one hour more. I am not going to make the House sit till 6 p.m."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Important amendments are coming up."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" May I represent to you that we expected that the House was going to be adjourned now? All of us are really tired."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House has not accepted my advice. My advice was that we should finish the consideration of the clause and adjourn once and for all. As the House has not accepted my advice, we shall have to sit till 5 p.m."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I thought it was dilatory tactics, this morning. What else can it be except dilatory now? It is generally considered that even when a Court hears the whole case and puts off its judgment, it is objectable?"

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ The request need not always be preceded by some insinuation from the Hon. the Chief Minister. He said it was all dilatory tactics. After all, the Bill has come here only after the dilatory tactics of the Government for so many months. So, why should we consider it dilatory tactics now? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The House will sit till 5 p.m.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ The Hon. the Chief Minister is always characterizing these things as dilatory tactics. This is not at all dilatory. We know definitely that this is not *his* Bill, whatever may be his opinions. So, let him not suffer from that impression.

“ Now, Sir previously we were given to understand that there would be no discussion. As such, we have not come prepared. If you insist that we should sit now, any important amendment to any important clause that may come up may be postponed.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ There is no important thing.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Difficulty will arise only when we come to the Seventh Schedule relating to division of liabilities and assets.”

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ Sir, I move the following amendment :—

‘ 56. *This House recommends to the Government of India that in order that the Andhra State Act may not in future be assailed from a constitutional angle the amendment to the I Schedule to the Constitution provided for in clause 5 of the Bill may be made by means of regular amendment to the Constitution provided for in the Constitution itself.*’

I shall explain the object of my amendment. The passing of this Bill by the Parliament will lead to some consequential amendments to the Constitution. For this purpose, there is provision under Article 4 (1) of the Constitution. But generally any amendment to the Constitution must be made under Article 368. True, there is provision for making consequential amendments under Article 4 (1) (a). Here, as a result of this amendment, there is an increase in the quantum of representation in Parliament, that is, the number of representatives that can be sent by both Madras and the new Andhra States to the Council of States is increased by three. This comes under Article 368, because the quantum of representation is affected by this amendment. It cannot come under Article 4 (1). Our legal opinion is to the effect that this will come only under Article 368. If, however, the total number of seats is divided between these two States, then it will come under Article 4 (1). But the quantum of representation is increased to the prejudice of the representation of other States. This can be covered only by Article 368 of the Constitution. So,

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if any satisfactory clarification is coming forth from the Government, I will not press my amendment. Otherwise, there is no harm in sending it to the Central Government as our views, for their information."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is a matter ⁴ p.m. of commonsense. We have to consider whether it is necessary to raise this point in this House or whether we can leave this point to be considered in the House of the People when the Bill is considered there."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" The Hon. Chief Minister wishes to avoid dilatory tactics and that the Bill must be disposed of without delay. If this point was raised at a later stage in the Parliament at Delhi, it will delay the passing of the Andhra State Bill."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Articles 3 and 4 lay down the procedure in respect of the formation of new States. Indeed as a consequence to that, the scale of representation in each State and the quantum of representation may change, because for the first 5 millions there is one scale of representation and thereafter there is another scale of representation. But the maximum fixed for the Council of States is not exceeded now, because, the maximum has not been reached. They can have 40 more, but there is only an increase of 3 contemplated here. We are following the scale of representation laid down in the Constitution itself. As a result of this one State gets three more seats. Therefore, there is no point in the present amendment."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Anyhow, I am anxious that this point should be conveyed to the Central Government. I am not convinced even after hearing the explanation offered by the Leader of the House. It is true that the number fixed for the Council of States is not exceeded. But the composite Madras State was having a certain number. Any increase is likely to affect the representation of the other Part A and Part B States. Probably it may be an oversight. If this point was raised at a later stage in the Parliament, it will lead to further delay."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If there was an oversight and it was pointed out here, how does it save time? Ours is only an opinion and not a decision. It is for the House of the People to consider whether there was any oversight and take a decision in the matter. So our considering this matter will not save time. If time is lost, it is lost."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I shall then withdraw my amendment (No. 56)."

The amendment of hon. Member Sri M. Kalyanasundaram was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

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PART III.

Clauses 6 and 7.

(No amendments moved.)

Clause 8.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

‘ For the words “ shall be deemed to have been elected by the elected members ”, substitute the words “ shall have to be elected by the elected members ”. ’

“ We are elected Members of the composite Madras State Assembly. Now a new State is being carved out. So that State must have fresh elections and fresh Members. If the present Members continued to be in the new Assembly, it will be morally and constitutionally wrong. We are being given life by the Indian Government at the mercy of the Prime Minister or somebody else. Whenever a new State is formed, it must have new Members. When the Provinces of Sind and Orissa were formed, the same thing happened. We are going to have a new State. Andhra State will not be an old State. It will have its life only from 1st October 1953. Before that there is no Andhra State. We are Andhra Members of a composite State. I submit that we must have fresh elections for a new State.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ For the words “ shall be deemed to have been elected by the elected members ”, substitute the words “ shall have to be elected by the elected members ”. ’ ”

The amendment was put and lost.

Clauses 9, 10, 11 and 12.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ There are no amendments to clauses 9, 10, 11 and 12.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Amendment No. 60 has been shown in the printed list as amendment to clause 12. It stands in the name of Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi. It is not correct. It is not an amendment to clause 12 and there is no amendment for this clause. It has to be corrected.”

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—“ Amendment No. 60 standing in the name of Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi has been wrongly shown under clause 12. It is an amendment to clause 12 (2) of the Seventh Schedule.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Probably, it is a printer's devil.”

Clause 13.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

‘ 61. For the words “ shall be deemed to have been elected to the House of the People ”, substitute the words “ shall be elected to the House of the People ”. ’

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I repeat the same argument that I advanced for my amendment to clause 8. As we are going to have a new State, there must be fresh election, in this case also."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Having lost his former amendment, how can the hon. Member press this amendment? Further, his amendment has not been seconded." (Laughter.)

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, there is really no meaning in this amendment. What Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah wants in his amendment is the sitting Members should be elected." 4-10 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—" He has got something in his mind but has put it in a different language." (Laughter.)

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I shall explain it, Sir. My point is that representatives of the Andhra people must be elected."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There is no object gained by confusing Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah. What he proposes is that these seats should be vacated and a fresh election should be held. But the amendment reads that the same Members shall be elected by the electorate." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member pressing his amendment? "

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I am not pressing it."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Clause 13 is over. There is no amendment to clause 14. The amendments to clause 15 are not moved. We shall take up clause 16."

Clause 16.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, I move—

64. ' For the words " cease to be a member of the Legislative Assembly of Madras and shall be deemed to have been elected to the Legislative Assembly of Andhra " , substitute the words " cease to be a member of the Legislative Assembly of Madras and shall be elected by the constituency for the Legislative Assembly of Andhra " . '

My point is the word ' deemed ' should be deleted.

" I want that the Members of the Andhra Legislature should be elected afresh from the several constituencies of the new Andhra State and that the present Members of the Madras Legislature should not continue there.

" The popular opinion in Andhra is that the policies, economic development policies, and everything should be decided by the

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elected representatives of the new Andhra State. Members from the Madras Legislature have no right to determine the policies of the new Andhra State. There must be fresh election in the Andhra State. The whole political set-up there might change then."

Sri G. C. Kondayya seconded the amendment.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I oppose the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'For the words "cease to be a member of the Legislative Assembly of Madras and shall be deemed to have been elected to the Legislative Assembly of Andhra", *substitute* the words "cease to be a member of the Legislative Assembly of Madras and shall be elected by the constituency for the Legislative Assembly of Andhra".'

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Clause 16 is disposed of. Clauses 17 and 18 have no amendments. We are on clause 19."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" We have disposed of many clauses to-day. We can take up clause 19 on Monday."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have no objection. But I must tell hon. Members that there is a slight change in the hour of the meeting on Monday. In the agenda circulated already it is stated that the meeting will commence at 9-30 a.m. But now it has been changed to 8-30 a.m.

"I adjourn the House to meet again at 8-30 a.m. on Monday, the 20th July 1953."

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 663 asked by Sri V. Balakrishnan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 18th July 1953, page 577 supra.]

G.O. No. 774, Education, dated 6th April 1953.

[Education—Backward classes—‘Thiyyas’ of Ponnani, Palghat, Walluvanad and Ernad taluks in Malabar district—Educational concessions—Extension—Ordered.]

The Government direct that the educational concessions granted to pupils of the Backward Classes under the Madras Educational Rules be extended to pupils of the Thiyya community of Ponnani, Palghat, Walluvanad and Ernad taluks in Malabar with effect from the school year 1952–53.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 667 asked by Sri Y. Audinarayana Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 18th July 1953, page 578 supra.]

Statement showing details regarding murder cases in Rayachoti taluk in Cuddapah district during the calendar year 1950, 1951 and 1952.

1950.				1951.				1952.			
Detected.				Detected.				Detected.			
Reported.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Undetected.	Reported.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Undetected.	Reported.*	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Undetected.
8	4	3	1	11	2	4	5	16	1	7	4

* Four cases pending trial, 2 cases of 1952 were reported to have been committed by hirelings.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 669 asked by Sri Pragada Kotaiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 18th July 1953, page 25 supra.]

Serial number and name of district.	The total amount of share capital advanced to handloom weavers to become members of Weavers Co-operative Societies.	The total number of handlooms working under the Relief Scheme.	The total amount of working capital advanced to the Weavers Co-operative Societies working the Relief Scheme (rounded to the nearest rupee).	The total amount of wages paid to the handloom weavers under the Relief Scheme.		The minimum weaving wages being paid under Relief Scheme.
				Total amount of wages paid (rounded to the nearest rupee).	Average monthly wages earned by a loom.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
					RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Anantapur	9,640	1,805	2,49,980	47,415	15 0 0	0 5 6
2 Arcot, North	8,475	1,737	1,62,169	57,538	13 5 0	0 3 0 for counts 20s. 0 4 6 for 30s. 0 5 0 for 40s.
3 Arcot, South	5,875	1,094	94,002	29,007	5 13 7	0 4 0 for counts up to 40s. 0 5 0 for higher counts.
4 Bellary	9,375	1,979	3,74,400	96,527	11 10 2	0 6 0
5 Coimbatore	5,845	7,301	1,94,850	94,305	9 12 6	0 4 0

Ranged from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 as only a few looms worked under the scheme and that too for a few days, the average wage was so low. The Deputy Registrar has since sent up proposals for winding up the scheme.

10 8 0 0 5 0

8 4 0 0 6 0

(Recently commenced production) 0-6-0.

6 10 5 0 6 0

11 10 11 0 6 0

0 5 6 for lower counts.

0 6 0 for higher counts.

0 3 0 for towels.

0 4 0 for dhoties.

0 4 6 for sarees.

0 3 6

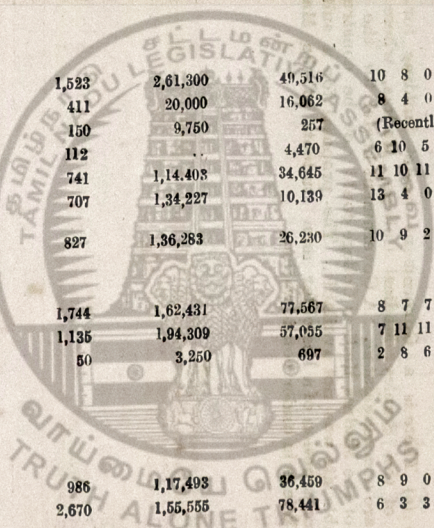
0 3 6

0 4 0 As the rate of wages under the scheme was low many weavers did not come forward to work under it regularly. In view of the slump the societies could not raise the wages. The average monthly wage earned by a loom was therefore low.

0 3 0

0 4 6

6 Chingleput	49	5,600	842	0 6 0
7 Cuddapah	1,523	2,61,300	49,516	10 8 0
8 Guntur	411	20,000	16,062	8 4 0
9 Godavari, East	250	150	9,750	257
10 Krishna	112	..	4,470	6 10 5
11 Kurnool	741	1,14,408	34,645	11 10 11
12 Nellore	250	707	1,34,227	10,139
13 Ramanathapuram	3,825	827	1,36,283	26,230
14 Salem	37,425	1,744	1,62,431	77,567
15 Tirunelveli	21,775	1,135	1,94,309	57,055
16 Tiruchirappalli	1,250	50	3,250	697
17 Chittoor	1,560	986	1,17,493	36,459
18 Malabar	16,065	2,670	1,55,555	78,441



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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 678 asked by Sri P. Ranga-
sami Reddiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly
held on 18th July 1953, page 583 supra.]

(a) Number of students—

(i) Studying in the Medical Colleges at Madras.	1,554
(ii) Staying with their parents or relatives in the City.	757
(iii) Staying in the Women's Hostel	166
(iv) Staying in the Men's Hostel run in the rented buildings.	323

(b) to (e) There is a Government hostel building for men students of the Stanley Medical College, Madras, where 308 students are accommodated. A Government hostel for the men students of the Madras Medical College could not be constructed as a suitable site was not available. The proposal for a suitable site for construction of a hostel for men students of the Madras Medical College is under consideration.

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